The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5271.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Inauguration of the Campaign in Chicago.

Able Addresses by Gov. Oglesby and Others.

Letter from Senator Doolittle on Disfranchisement and Suffrage.

The Republicans of Chicago ratified the nominations of Grant and Colfax by an immense assemblage in Court-House-square, on Wednesday evening. The *Tribune* says that a multitude of not less than sixty thousand people were collected within the space bounded by the four streets fronting upon the square, and it adds:

"The meeting was a magnificent affair, not because of its vast numbers alone, but because of the ripe enthusiasm of the multitude. There was more than usual attention paid to the speakers. Every patriotic sentiment, as it was uttered, was caught up by the vast crowd and cheered. Not a word was spoken in commendation of peace, union, order, law, restoration, national honor and national glory, that did not find a prompt approval by the masses and that was not cheered again and again. At the same time, as the speakers called attention to the various features of the Democratic platform, to Blair's letters and Seymour's record, the populace was equally prompt and emphatic in expressing a condemnation of the abominable Democratic alliance with the rebels."

From the *Tribune's* extended account we condense the following report of the speeches:

The greater part of the assemblage was collected about the stand at the north entrance. Here speaking was begun at 8 o'clock, and continued until a late hour.

This meeting was called to order by Hon. N. B. Judd, who announced that Gen. Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, was prevented from attending the meeting by sickness in his family. After a few general remarks in relation to the political questions of the day, Mr. Judd gave way to J. C. Dore, Esq., who, in a few words, introduced Gov. Oglesby. He, on coming forward, was greeted with cheers. When quiet was restored he said:

SPEECH OF GOV. OGLESBY.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of Chicago: I have not had the pleasure of speaking to you or meeting with you in a political gathering for some two or three years. I came here in 1864 a candidate of the Republican National Union Party for Governor of the State of Illinois. I was met with a hearty welcome from almost every citizen in the city, and received at the Fall election a large vote that helped me very materially to get into the Executive chair of this State. I have had no suitable opportunity since that time to return you my thanks for the earnest and cordial and generous support you gave me at that time. To-night I thank you for the honor that you then conferred upon me. Fellow-citizens, the time has come around, according to custom, for the people to meet together to discuss political questions, to discuss the state of the Union, to discuss the platforms and the merits of the candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the American people. It is fit and proper that this Republican Party should give an account of its conduct since it has had the control and the administration of the public affairs of this great republic. I am here to-night as one speaker belonging to that party to say what I can in its behalf. I am a zealous, earnest Republican. I love that party next to my country. I believe that that party has been the salvation of our republic, and I feel wedded and attached to it as I never have been attached to any earthly thing—to any earthly political organization, next to my own country. What has this Republican Party done?

RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is right and proper that this Republican Party should account to the whole people of the United States for all its actions. How do we stand to-night? We have had possession of the administration of public affairs in these United States now for eight years. We came into power in 1860, with a war threatening us several months in advance of our accession to power. We had elected one of the noblest men that God ever adorned the earth with to fill the Executive chair of this republic—the immortal and sainted Lincoln. Because we chose to go to the ballot-box and as free men, free, thinking, working men, acting, laboring men—because we dared to go to the ballot-box and vote our sentiments, for that honest and good man, we were martyred, we were persecuted, we were accused of an evil design upon the Republic and were threatened with war if we attempted to put him in the Executive chair and give him the reins of Government for four years. We put him there. The American people put him there. War came. The Southern Democratic Party that had threatened war for months and months at last in a mad and thoughtless moment drew the sword. The war was a long and tedious one; it was a perilous and aggravated war, and it filled the country with lamentation and sorrow. It was a fearful contest between earnest patriots upon one side and desperate rebels on the other side. Thank God we conquered! Every Democrat who did not vote with us persecuted us every day that that war lasted. We could do nothing to gratify them, nothing to satisfy them. And yet, with all this opposition North and South, we put the rebellion down. That is one thing we have done. We established the fact that in this republic of ours, there is power within the Constitution to compel obedience by force to its laws and its Constitution. We rooted out and scattered to the winds the fearful heresy that the different States of the Union had a right to secede from the Union. So far, so good. How does it sound now in Democratic ears, the report of our stewardship upon this question? Human slavery darkened the soil of fifteen States of this nation. It had always been a curse to mankind and especially had it been a curse to the free people of these United States. The fathers of the republic wept when they were obliged to perpetuate the institution. That brought us to the point of striking at this institution. It brought us in direct contact with it and we prostrated the institution of human slavery, and to-day the United States are in fact and in the presence of God and the world, a free and independent nation. Then we went a step further, and said, we will elevate this man. Now, the great Republican Party of the United States took the black man—black slave as he was—by the hand, and elevated him upon the high platform of American liberty. You made him a citizen of the United States, and told him to go forward for the future through this world and make his fortune for himself, freed from the lash, freed from the mark of dishonor, freed in the presence of God, as we were all made free. The Republican Party of the United States stands to-day in the face of all the voters of this country, to respond upon this question whether we are guilty. Who now dare malign us for these noble deeds? Our party comes to-day before the American Democracy and says, "Now, here is our record—make the most of it." I am proud of it for one, and I shall never live long enough to cease to be proud of our honorable record.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND IMPEACHMENT.

Gov. Oglesby then referred to President Johnson and said that while he believed to the fullest extent in freedom of discussion and opinion, and granted that a man might change his opinions after his election to office, he held that when he did thus change his opinion, if he has been placed in a political position by a party, and abandons that party, that he is in honor bound to give back his commission to the party that elected him. He then declared his indorsement of the impeachment movement, and contended that the President ought to have been convicted.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Now, again, these Southern States were in a very bad condition. The Congress went to work to reconstruct these governments. They worked cautiously. They labored to meet every condition. They said to those men at the South, we have freed the slave; we have made them American citizens; they live among you; the negro is now a citizen of the United States; he is a loyal man; there are few of the white people loyal; the majority of the white people, we know, are disloyal; we cannot trust you men to reconstruct the States; we demand that the colored men, now free-born citizens of the United States, be permitted to vote at the ballot-box, and vote with yourselves for the reconstruction of these Southern States. All right. The Republican Party did that. We have to answer for this before the people of the United States, and I come here to-night prepared to heartily indorse every reconstruction measure of our national, patriotic, noble Congress, and to thank them for it beside. At last we have eight of those States back in the Union. There are only three out now—Texas, Mississippi and Virginia. All the other States are back in the Union now. The Republican Party brought them back. The Democratic Party took them out—the Republican Party brought them back.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Another part of the trouble—another part of our record that we are responsible for. We had not quite enough money to carry on the war; there was not money enough; there was not gold and silver enough in the States to carry on the war three months. We issued our bonds and sold them to our people. We sold them in foreign countries to get money to carry on the war with. We had to do it; it was a terrible burden; it was a terrible necessity; but we had to do it. We had to pay the soldiers. We had to pay the necessary and current expenses of the war. We threw our bonds on the market for sale. There was not gold and silver enough to pay them. Specie payment was suspended by the banks and specie payments were suspended by the Government. What did we do? Like brave and sensible men, under the Constitution, to meet the emergency, we went to work and issued our National Treasury notes, and made them receivable in payment of public and private debts; made them a legal tender; gave our promissory notes, as it were, and put them in circulation. We gave the indorsement of our good faith, and our good credit, and our good character, and said to the soldier and the citizen, we will pay these greenbacks, we will redeem these Treasury notes, whenever we shall be able to pay them, in gold; we shall pay them at par at the earliest practicable day, but we cannot pay them now. The men who have become the bondholders said, put out your circulation—put out your bonds among the people, but you must promise in advance how much of this national currency you are going to issue; how many millions you are going to put out, payable to bearer. We replied, through our National Congress, that we would issue only $450,000,000. They said very well, we will take your currency; it is all right. We did issue the greenbacks. The soldiers said "That is all right—we did not go to fight for money. [Cries of "That's so."] We will take it at par." And we did take it at par, and not a soldier ever grumbled. We said we would redeem them at the Assistant Treasury Office in New-York whenever we were able. We never said we would pay them in greenbacks. That would have been a deception of which the Republican Party would not be guilty. We stand responsible for every greenback issued. We stand responsible for every bond issued during the war, and, I say, let us be responsible, but we must be honest or we shall never succeed in this Republic. [Great applause.] There is too much intelligence, there is too much patriotism, there are too many thoughtful and reasonable men in this country and in this age to be misled by deceit. I am glad it is so. Let us stand by our record. We issued the greenbacks. They are out. We are promptly paying them—not in gold, but we are paying in gold those that draw interest in gold, and in currency those that draw interest in currency. We have kept our faith, and were it not, to-day, for the fact that there is a suspicion in the public mind, at home and abroad, that we may depart from our integrity and flood the country with another $450,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 in greenbacks, our bonds would sell here and in New-York, in London and in Frankfort, higher than they do, and greenbacks would be worth nearer the gold dollar than they are to-day. We are responsible for this whole action of our National Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Now, gentlemen, I have got through. ["No, no, go on."] My speech is not one-fourth through. I have merely got through with talking of our conduct as a party. There is another party in this country, whose history I am going to give you now. There is a party of this country that is calling itself the old Democratic Party. When it gets before the American people it asks for votes for their candidates for President and Vice-President; it asks us to turn out the Republican administration and put a Democratic administration in power. Where is their record? Where did the Democratic Party stand during the war? Did they say we could coerce a State? No. Did they say we could save the Republic? No. Did they go to the war to help us to put down the rebellion? As a party they did not. But the Democratic Party held thousands and tens of thousands of noble men who loved their country better than the party, and they went and fought to save the republic—and they all vote with us. I have a profound attachment for every War Democrat in the United States, for he has helped to save his country. We will honor him as he honors his country. The Democratic Party meet in 1868 in the City of New-York, and write it down before the world in their platform, and confess that they are Abolitionists now, and give up the question as carried without their consent or encouragement. They gave up the fallacy of secession. So there are two articles added. We carried the war on; they opposed us. We put the rebellion down; they opposed us. We made soldiers of the colored men; they opposed us. We made the colored man free; they opposed us. We made him a citizen of the United States and provided that the rebels could not be elected to Congress; they opposed us. They have opposed everything we have done from beginning to end, and they come before the American people in 1868 without a record, unless infamy can make a record for a party. We indorse in our platform the reconstruction measures of Congress. We say that the national debt shall be paid in good faith, according to the letter and spirit of the agreement. We say that the national faith shall be preserved; we say that the soldier shall be honored. We go on in our platform and provide for indorsing everything that the Republican Party has done in the last eight years—come before the American people upon a platform of right and justice and fairness. We take within the scope of our platform every foreign-born subject, and lift him up to the same level we occupy ourselves. We have made foreign nations, in the last six months, abandon their old claims of the right to control a subject all his life. We have lifted up the foreigner now so that he stands abroad as he stands here—the glory of being a free-born man upon our globe! The Republican Party has done that. Our platform is before you. You have all read it. You all understand exactly what we mean. No deception, no duplicity, no double-dealing—a fair statement of the case before the American people, and we present upon the platform the best living soldier, to-day, upon the globe. The Democratic Party asks you to go to the polls and vote for their platform. They say that they are going to attack somebody; that they must carry on this campaign by attacking the Republican Party. They are not going to be on the defensive—not resist, but will carry on the campaign by assaulting and attacking everybody. What has it to attack, and what has it to be proud of? It is to assail and attack the Republican Party, [laughter,] and wage a war of extermination, is it? And we are requested in the meantime to say nothing about those bad things that they have been doing. "Old issues are to be forgotten." We are not permitted to go back and tell the world what this party has been doing. Well may they say they are going to carry on this campaign by assault and attack. Well may they shun their record. Well may they close the books of the past. The Democratic Party met in Chicago in 1864—right in the middle of the war, when every Republican in the land, and every soldier, was doing all he could to save the Union—and declared, "Whereas, After four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, we are in favor of peace." They met at New-York City the other day and nominated Frank Blair for Vice-President. He puts forward his platform and says: "Resolved, That now, after three years of failure to restore the Government by the experiment of peace, I am in favor of war." They are not satisfied with what the good people of this country are doing for the happiness of the nation. They are perpetually resolving that something else ought to be done than what we are doing. The Democratic Party opposed the issue of every dollar that we issued, tried to take it into the Supreme Court to have it reversed by a judicial decision. But still we triumphed, and now that same party to-day are blatant with delight at the greenback system; you can't get greenbacks enough now to satisfy them. When the country was in trouble they said we didn't need them, and now when the country is at peace and we are trying to preserve our character for honesty, when we are trying to lighten the burdens of the people as much as we can, every Democrat comes in and says incerease the Greenbacks.

HOW BURDENS HAVE BEEN LESSENED.

What are we to do? Go straightforward as we have done. Let us be calm, my fellow-countrymen; we have a responsibility to meet. We were compelled by this rebellious war to issue these bonds. We were compelled by the rebellion to issue the greenbacks. We met the responsibility bravely; we imposed taxation upon ourselves to pay the interest, and the people bore it most nobly. What have they done now that the war is over? They say we have done nothing. Haven't we done anything? We have paid the expenses of this Government, and they have been very large, I confess. We have kept the army and navy larger than we desired, to have it solely because we had to keep that rebellious element in subjection. We have paid every dollar of the expenses of the Government. What else have we done? We have paid over two hundred and fifty millions of the national debt. We have reduced taxation one hundred and seventy-one millions per annum below what it was three years ago. We have taken one hundred and seventy-one millions of taxation annually off the people from what it was in 1865. In 1865 there were nearly ten thousand different articles that had a tax placed upon them to raise revenue to carry the Government on, and to pay the national debt. I say that, besides our tariff on imported goods we taxed ten thousand articles in the United States. How is it now? We have abolished nearly the entire schedule; we only tax now spirits, fermented liquors, alcohol, manufactured tobacco and a few articles of confectionery. That is all the Republican Party are now taxing the people of this whole land. There is now no other tax upon the people but that tax. We have taken off the manufacturer's tax; we have taken off the cotton tax; we have taken off the tax upon over nine thousand different articles since the close of the war. If a man receives more than a thousand dollars a year clear profit we do tax that man five per cent. upon what is called his income. Is that a tax upon poor people? Is that a tax upon the laboring man? ["No, no."] You may ask any laboring man within the sound of my voice if he pays any national tax at all. [Voice: "No, sir."] Not a dollar of national tax. The responsibility of meeting the debt was imposed upon us by the war, and we intend to meet it. The Democrats wish to pay the debt in greenbacks. They say, "Is it not good money?" Of course it is. We made it for good. But the greenback dollar is as good as the gold dollar only when the greenback is at par; and I would as soon have the greenback dollar as the gold dollar were it at par. But it is not. It is a trick of the Democrats to make money. They know that our debt will not be due for nine years yet. We cannot redeem the bonds until we have the money. "But," says Mr. Pendleton, "go to work and issue $500,000,000 of greenbacks. We say we have already got $500,000,000. They say they want to do it to pay the national bonds. I ask you why do you want to pay the national bonds in greenbacks? They say: "Because they are below par; because a greenback ain't worth a dollar. We want to make the bond-holders do it because it is only worth 70 cents, and with $515,000,000 more issued, it will be worth only half a dollar or less." They say they want to make those men who hold our obligations, take these Treasury notes in payment of the national bonds, and thus they will make a clear profit by selling their honor—by selling their honor. I, for one, will not do it. I will pay that national debt in good faith, so far as my vote will enable me to do so. I do not hold a national bond, and do not know that I shall ever be able to hold one; but I respect the national character, I respect the national credit, I respect the national integrity and I want to preserve our credit; I want to preserve our character.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Well, now, my fellow-countrymen, we present to you Gen. Grant, a cool-headed, clear-minded, noble, honest, modest, moral man, for our candidate for President of the United States; a man of the people, an unostentatious, simple, kind-hearted man, with a great, towering mind, with a gigantic intellect and a proud and noble soul. We put on the ticket with Gen. Grant, Mr. Colfax, one of the men who has risen up from the humble walks of life, a patriot, a statesman, and a legislator; a man whose sympathies in common with the people of the land, are for the salvation and preservation of the Republic. He is an honest, noble man; a Western man, as Grant himself is. We present them to the American people for their suffrages.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

On the other side they give us Mr. Seymour. They say he is a statesman. I do not know whether he is or not. They say he is a great man. I know nothing about the man, and cannot inform you. They say he is a good man. I do not know whether he is or not. I know but little about the man, but he is their candidate and they present him to the American people. I know this much about his politics, however. I know he was opposed to the war. I know he was opposed to Mr. Lincoln's administration. I know he was in favor of McClellan for President in 1864, and he was President of the Chicago Convention. I know he has said Mr. Lincoln's administration was a failure. I know he said Mr. Lincoln could not put down the rebellion. I know he said that the soldiers could not restore the Union. I know that he has said that he had no malice, no ill-will, no bad feeling toward the rebels, and that he was willing to stop the war and take them back by the right hand and welcome them into the Union upon a platform that they should construct themselves. And I know he said that if slavery or the Union had to go, he had better give up the Union, and let the rebel States go with their slavery, rather than abolish slavery and keep the Union. I know he has said that. I know that Mr. Seymour said that he was in favor of paying the national debt in gold and silver. I know he said it was dishonorable for the Democratic Party to try to pay it in depreciated currency. I know he said he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. I know he went to the New-York Convention, and was made their candidate for the Presidency. I know he said it would dishonor him, that he would be a dishonored man should he accept it. I know he did accept it. Now, whether he is a dishonored man or not, I leave it for him to say, and to those to say who are going to vote for him. As for Gen. Blair, he was an Abolitionist in pretty fair standing. He voted for Fremont, and he voted for Lincoln twice. He went to the war and fought against the rebels the best he knew how. I suppose I never abused him any then. I do not know any man in this Union that was more abused than Frank Blair during the war by those Democrats. I know they told terrible stories on him. I know they published tremendous stories about him, and whether they were true or not, I cannot say now. They said Frank was a brute, they said he was a drunkard, they said he was a gambler, a vicious, mean, trifling, dirty whelp of an Abolitionist. They abused him and villified him for four long years, and now it turns out he is the very man they want for Vice-President. Now Frank Blair shall not say that I am abusing him, for I am not. I defended him when the Democrats abused him, in 1864, the best I could, and whenever I had a chance, and now that he has gone over to them they must defend him; I shall not. Gen. Blair knew the temper of these rebels. I was over in Missouri in 1866 canvassing that State among the Radicals, and I remember Gen. Blair was canvassing the State then. He went in company with the rebels, and he advised them armed resistance. He maligned and abused the Radicals of Missouri as I scarcely ever heard people abused in my life. Gen. Blair knows the temper of these rebels and their feelings. He knows how to meet them. Therefore he wrote a letter to Mr. Broadhead on the 30th of June, just before the Democratic Convention met at New-York. He said there that the Democratic Party could do nothing with the gold question; they could do nothing with the greenback question, with the national credit, or with the national faith; that these questions were all of secondary importance; that the first thing for the Democratic Party to do was to demand of the President elect, on receiving his office, that he should go down South, that he should take the army, and undo all that the National Congress had done to restore the rebel States, and by force of arms compel the army to undo all that was done, and turn back the reconstruction measures by force; and they threaten to resort to war again. Oh, my fellow-countrymen, are we to have another war? ["Never."] Are such men as Gen. Blair and those hot-headed rebels of the South to incite the people of these poor distracted States to war and rebellion again? Are we never to have peace? Can we not have an election again without having civil war? I for one to-night, in the language of our gallant Grant, would say, "Let us have peace." Let us have no more war. But here comes Blair, and here comes the Democratic Party, threatening war to the knife, a bloody war for the next four years. Oh, Democrats, how you deceive yourselves over your little trivial transient victories. The heart of the State of Illinois, the great heart of the patriots all over the land, is becoming aroused again. We are snuffing danger in the distance, and buckling on our arms to meet you at the ballot-box peacefully, and thrash you again. All over this land the feeling that has been dormant for many long months is coming to the surface again. They say the soldiers are with them. My fellow-soldiers, my fellow-countrymen, they say the soldiers are with them. But they take good care to tell us that the soldiers and sailors who are with them are conservative soldiers and sailors. Will you be good enough to tell me what a conservative soldier is? There was at the New-York Convention an assemblage of conservative soldiers. They were not Grant soldiers. I did not see any in the war. Where would the republic be to-day if the war had been carried on by conservative soldiers and conservative sailors? Gen. Grant was not a conservative soldier; Gen. Sherman was not a conservative soldier; Phil. Sheridan was not a conservative soldier; Palmer, of Illinois, was not a conservative soldier.

HAMPTON AND FORREST.

I wanted before I concluded to call your attention to the alliance recently formed between the Democracy of the North and the South. I wanted to appeal to my German and Irish friends, and ask them what they think of the platform laid down for them by Wade Hampton and Gen. Forrest, of the Southern States. I am told that Gen. Hampton and Gen. Forrest were very gallant and very brave. For all I know they may have been very brave. For all I know they may have been very mean; but I can tell what kind of men they were not. They were not on our side—they were on the other side, they went to the New-York Convention and met the Democrats of Illinois there. They sat down and had a conversation together. The Democrats of Illinois asked Hampton and Forrest, and Preston, of Kentucky, and Marshall, of Kentucky, what kind of a platform they would like down South. Wade Hampton told them the kind of a platform they wanted. He says they put him on the Committee on the platform, and asked him to help make the platform. When they went out to consult about it, he said the Democrats of the Northern States said to these rebels, "We will give you anything you ask. You can have all you desire, but you must not ask us to put it in our platform up North. We have to go before the people, and we must not put too much in that platform, for the people up North can read, and they may see through our trickery, and we may lose votes." "Very well," says Mr. Hampton, "I will take down what you choose to write; I will accept it from you as the best thing you can do for us; I will forgive you for having fought against us in the Northern army. I will forgive you for writing this platform down, with the express understanding that, if the Democratic Party is successful in the coming election, the rebels are to have all they desire." And Wade Hampton went to Charleston from that Convention, made a deliberate speech and published it, and the Democratic Party must not deny it now. They met him in the Convention; they associated with him; they sent him back to the South. His speech has come back to us, and it has disgusted every Republican in the nation, and three-quarters of the Democrats in the State of Illinois. It has disgusted every man who has any love of country or any love of liberty. What does he say to our Irish and German foreigners? What does he say to every man born in the State of Illinois? Wade Hampton says, in speaking to his own friends in Charleston, South Carolina: "The time is rapidly coming, it will soon be here, when we of the South can again elect decent men; when we can elect honorable men, when we can elect only native born men." Every foreigner is to be proscribed by those rebels in the Southern States. No foreigners are to be elected to office. Oh, my fellow-citizens, will these Southern people never learn, will these Democrats never learn, that the States of this Union belong to you and me alike? that because we live in Illinois it does not belong to us? that because the rebels live in the Southern States the Southern States do not belong to them? The Southern States belong to you as well as to them, and every citizen of every State has a right to go everywhere he pleases, to vote for whom he will, and there should be no restriction put upon his right. And yet these Southern rebels, these Northern Democrats, are perpetually hanging on to this old State rights doctrine, that the States belong to the rebels because the rebels happen to live, happen to be born in those States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

And now the Democratic Party say that if they get the power they intend to go to work and destroy our reconstruction measures. They intend to turn back the wheel of progress; all the hopes of America are to be crushed; the poor black man, made free and struggling for his liberty, is met to-day by the Democratic Party, a great party in the Northern States that has no higher aim than to pursue with unrelenting malice a poor, down-trodden race. They say if they get the power they will turn every one of these States out of the Union; they will turn the great wheel of liberty back, and crush the hopes and break the bones of every man who loves his country. Their mission is to destroy all we have gained, to turn back the hopes and the prospects of the world and to present to us only a black future, a future tortured by all sorts of terrible predictions. Civilization is to go back, liberty is to go back, the States of the Union are to be turned out; all that the brave soldiers, all that the noble patriots have done for the last ten years, is to be torn up by the roots. The Democratic Party will come with their bludgeon of power, they will come with their tomahawk, and they will strip from top to bottom all this fair work, all this beautiful work of the sons of free America, of the great friends of liberty, of the great friends of the Union. All is to be destroyed. The rebels are to be elected to power. Wade Hampton is to come again into power, Breckinridge is again to be elevated to the Senate, Jeff. Davis is to go free; all these men are to come into power, and you and I, and every soldier North and South, is to be degraded by the efforts of a bad and dishonest power to destroy all the great and good works of the last few years. I am about to leave you—I am about to close my remarks.

CONCLUSION.

I thank you again for the attention I have received. You put me in the high office of Governor. I have tried faithfully to serve you. I am as true to the Republican Party now as I was on the day you put me there. I professed to take charge of the affairs of the State, and to-night I come to confess before you, I am with you to-night in sentiment. And so long as the Lord permits this frail body to breathe, I promise you that I will remain true to the soldier, to the people and to the country; and, with infinite pride I will go to the ballot-box on the 3d of November next, and give my vote, with all my heart, with perfect confidence in the result, for Ulysses S. Grant for President; for Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President; and for that good man and soldier, Gen. Palmer, for Governor; for that honest man, John Dougherty for Lieutenant-Governor, and for every man upon our Republican State ticket. And if I can go away from this meeting—which is so hard upon the voice—with anything of my voice left, I shall, in my own feeble way, go over our own State, and from district to district, wherever I can, I will lift my voice in behalf of our cause and of our noble candidates. All honor to Grant, all honor to Colfax, all honor to Palmer, all honor to our State ticket, and all thanks to the proud, gallant, noble, earnest Republicans of the City of Chicago and Cook County. March on, with head erect, with outspoken voice, and with gallant demeanor. March on, up to the ballot-box, and tell the Democratic Party of all their infamy, and of all their bad thoughts—tell them of all they have done; and, above all, do you be true to liberty, true to your country, and vote the Republican ticket, and the Lord bless you. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. CARPENTER.

At the south stand speeches were made by Hon. J. T. Scammon, who presided, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, and Hon. N. B. Judd. Mr. Carpenter contrasted the New-York and Chicago Conventions, and the candidates placed in nomination by them. He quoted from Wade Hampton's speeches and Blair's letters, and from them argued that the success of Seymour and Blair is the overthrow of the Southern State Governments, and the setting up of the Rebel State Governments overthrown by our arms. He then proceeded to vindicate the constitutionality of the laws adopted by Congress for the pacification of the South. Instancing the State of Georgia, after reasoning the facts in the case, he said:

Upon the Southern theory of the Constitution, the act of secession took Georgia out of the limits and beyond the authority of the Constitution of the United States. Upon this theory, when Lee and Johnston surrendered, the people of Georgia were ours by the right of conquest, and as absolutely subject to the will of the United States as would be the soil and people of any foreign country conquered by our arms; and, of course, they were wholly incapable of performing any sovereign act without our consent. Upon the Northern theory of the Constitution, the act of secession was wholly void, destitute of any legal validity, and, of course, the whole people of Georgia were rebels and traitors taken in arms, and had forfeited every right to life, property, or self-government. One or the other of these theories must be the correct one. Either denies to the people of Georgia the right to establish any Government or do any sovereign act without the consent of the Government of the Union. In this conclusion, that the people of Georgia could not form a State Government without our consent, every department of the General Government concurs. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the prize cases decided at the December term, 1861, held that every citizen of Georgia was a public enemy, and that every one who participated in the rebellion was a traitor besides. The President, by a solemn proclamation, recited that Georgia was without any form of civil government, and that it was the duty of the United States to take steps to inaugurate a civil Government in that State, and Congress, of course, proceeds upon the same theory. It is only when we come to consider which department of the Government of the United States is charged with this duty that differences of opinion arise between Congress and the President. Upon this point the Supreme Court has made no decision.

He then entered into an elaborate argument to show that this power is vested in Congress alone, contending, with much ability and force, that the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the State Governments now in existence in most of the rebel States are constitutional, and, consequently, that the Democratic platform is unsound; and that, should Blair attempt to execute his policy of sweeping away those Governments, he would be guilty of treason; and all who aid and comfort him in that direction are equally guilty.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Hon. Norman B. Judd spoke next, followed by D. D. Driscoll, Esq., Gen. Davis and several others. The meeting was prolonged to a very late hour, and finally broke up with tumultuous cheers for Grant and Colfax.

Response of Hon. Lyman Tremain to a Serenade—Admiral Porter.

From the Richfield Springs Mercury.

Saturday evening last will long be remembered in this town as one of the most enjoyable of this more than brilliant season, and as having been the occasion of a most successful serenade to two of our very distinguished visitors, Hon. Lyman Tremain and Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy. The Grant and Colfax Club, assisted by the Richfield Springs Brass Band, first visited the American Hotel, where, in honor of the gentleman first named, they performed in charming style some of the very choicest airs of the day, on the conclusion of which loud calls were made for Mr. Tremain, who, on coming forward, was introduced by Dr. Getman and received with cheers.

He addressed the audience for about twenty minutes, and we regret that we have not a full report of his speech. He tendered his sincere thanks for the undeserved compliment and honor of this serenade. Holding neither the power nor patronage of any public position, he was induced to consider this expression of regard as evidence of the approval with which his conduct during the late civil war was regarded. As such, this demonstration was justly appreciated and highly prized. Next to the approval of his own conscience, was that of the patriotic hearts, clear heads and sound minds of those who were disinterested observers, like the men he saw around him. When the recent hostilities commenced, he felt that it was the clear duty of every citizen to sink every personal and political tie in the higher claims of country. Had he failed to do this, he would have proved false to the dictates of his conscience, the claims of his country, and his sense of duty. He felt that unless the people of the loyal States were willing to do this, that the great conflagration of civil war which was sweeping over the land would consume our Union, our free Government, and all those great privileges of civil, political and religious liberty which had been secured by such sacrifices of blood and life, which were transmitted to us by our fathers. And, now that the storm of war had swept over us, and we could calmly and deliberately survey the field of action, he felt that he had done his whole duty and had no cause to regret his action, however his motives might have been misconstrued and his conduct assailed. Being in this beautiful village on no political mission, but endeavoring to procure rest and recreation from the effects of our bracing air and health-giving waters, and surrounded by hundreds of guests of different political sentiments, the occasion was not a proper one to discuss those issues pending before the people, or to vindicate those great principles which we all regard as essential to the welfare of the Commonwealth. Abundant opportunity would be offered for this duty during the progress of the Presidential campaign. There were some results, however, that belonged to the past, and upon which he felt that without exciting political asperities he could congratulate every American citizen. Every true man must rejoice that peace has returned with its countless blessings; that there were to be no more drafts, no more volunteering, no more marching and countermarching, no more battles and skirmishes, no more terrible lists of killed, wounded and missing, no more starvation in rebel prisons. This peace was honorably secured by no unholy compromises, no bargaining between treason and loyalty, truth and error, virtue and vice. The rebellion had been crushed by the bravery of our armies and the undaunted resolution of our people. He congratulated his hearers, also, of all political parties, upon the fact that the peace was accompanied by the complete triumph of the national cause, the restoration of the national authority, and the complete destruction of the odious doctrine of secession. This peace he believed was permanent. He was not insensible to the mutterings of untamed and unrepentant rebels; but he believed there would be no further attempts to overthrow the Government by force while memory, tradition or history, perpetuated the fate of those who were recently engaged in the great rebellion. He also congratulated his hearers upon the removal of the stain of African slavery from the country. This point was fully discussed, and his remarks were frequently applauded. He also congratulated his hearers upon the fact that seven of the ten insurgent States were already restored, and that the other three soon would be unless they preferred to remain outside of the Union. He discussed the question of our governmental expenses, and showed that they would be reduced the ensuing year ninety millions of dollars. He scouted the idea that we were on the eve of bankruptcy, as a nation. He congratulated them upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which had become part of the fundamental law by the assent of twenty-eight States, exclusive of Ohio and New-Jersey. Having spoken thus far only of past events instead of pending issues, he presented a hopeful and glowing picture of the future of our country, and he hoped his Democratic friends around him would now pardon him for saying one word as to the future, to his friends of the Grant and Colfax Club. He hoped, and he believed, that if we should meet here again in the Summer of 1869, we could congratulate one another upon the fact that Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax had been inaugurated as President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the great work of restoring the Union on a just and permanent basis, was being rapidly consummated. He concluded by inviting the Club to walk into the hotel and to partake of such plain refreshments as might be improvised for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the speech three cheers were called for the speaker and given with a will. After the serenade to Admiral Porter the invitation thus given was accepted, and the tendered hospitality enjoyed by a large number of the speaker's friends.

After the conclusion of this portion of their programme the Club and band proceeded to the Spring House, and, amid the soul-stirring strains of martial music, paid their compliments to Admiral Porter, who, in response to the deafening cheers of the patriotic citizens of the place, in whose memory his brave and most valuable services were indelibly stored, stepped forward and was introduced by Hon. E. G. Squier.

The Admiral thanked them for their compliment in a few neat and appropriate remarks, concluding with the statement that he was not in the habit of making public speeches, and that he could not begin cultivation of the art at this time. He said there were several gentlemen present who were suffering from an overflow of ideas, and begged to offer them as the orators of the occasion.

Mr. Squier followed in a neat speech, in which he paid a just compliment to the brilliant services of the Admiral during the late civil war, stating that it was but seldom that an honored sire was followed by a son so honored, who to his father's bright name and heroic deeds added the glorious record of his own unsurpassed services.

Letter from Senator Doolittle—White Disfranchisement and Negro Suffrage.

Racine, Wis., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

To the Editors of the Milwaukee Sentinel:

Gents: My attention has been called to the following extract from your paper of yesterday:

"Doolittle's Figures.—Doolittle made a little speech at Racine the other day, in the course of which he is reported to have said: 'This Radical Party, my friends, have disfranchised nearly three millions of white men, and placed the ballot in the hands of eight millions of brutish blacks.' The principal difficulty with this statement is that it is not true."

Who your reporter was I do not know; but he has imposed a wicked falsehood upon you, and through you upon your readers. The truth is, I made no figures at all, nor any statement whatever of the number of white men disfranchised, or of blacks to whom suffrage was given by act of Congress. In the inclosed extract is contained what I said and all that I said at Racine upon the subject of white disfranchisement and negro suffrage forced upon the South against her will. You will see there is not one word of truth in the statement made in your report of my speech. Please to read it carefully, and publish it for the consideration of your thoughtful readers:

"Every day confirms my opinion of the wisdom and justice of the plan of pacification proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and renewed by Mr. Johnson, more than two years ago. I have no more doubt than of my existence, if that plan and policy had been suffered to be carried out by Congress, the States of the South would have been fully reorganized upon the civilized white basis, and their representatives admitted more than two years ago. There would have been a more perfect restoration of harmony and friendly feeling than is now possible for years. The industry of the South would have been restored; and, with its restoration, its great markets would have been reopened to the manufactures of the East, and to the breadstuffs and provisions of the West. The exports of her cotton—better than all the mines of the mountains—would have changed in our favor the balance of trade. Our six per cent. bonds would have commanded a premium in gold in any money-centre of the world. Specie payment without shock or convulsion, would have resumed itself. Our financial troubles would have been far easier of solution; our taxes less burdensome, and our credit so fully restored that a four per cent. bond would now command gold at par.

Just about one year ago, my friends, I was at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. While there our bonds bearing six per cent., sold at seventy-three in gold; while the bonds of Brazil, bearing only four per cent., sold for more than ninety in gold. This fact, which I stated elsewhere, I can never bring to mind without feeling my cheeks burn with shame and mortification.

Why is it? Why is our credit lower than that of Brazil?

Is it because the Radicals in Congress would have it so; because they would keep the Union divided, and the South paralyzed. They would not allow of any pacification which did not disfranchise the most intelligent whites, and force universal, unqualified suffrage upon the mass of ignorant and half civilized blacks, and upon the ground, openly and avowed, not that they were fit to vote, but that their votes could be used by the army and the Freedmen's Bureau to carry those States for the Radical candidates in the next Presidential election."

After reading this your readers will see what I did say, and that I made no statement of any figures at all upon the subject of disfranchisement and negro suffrage. They may reflect also upon the great and irreparable wrong which has been done in slandering and trampling down the plan of pacification proposed by Mr. Lincoln as early as December, 1863.

Respectfully, J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Republican Nomination for Congress in the Thirty-first District.

The Republican Convention in the Thirty-first District, to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at Dunkirk on Thursday, Aug. 6. After protracted ballotings, Hon. Porter Sheldon, of Jamestown, was nominated on Friday. The nomination seems to be received with general satisfaction, as tending to harmonize the different interests and localities of the district. The Fredonia *Censor* says:

"Mr. Sheldon has marked ability and fitness for the position. He is a native of Ontario County. In 1851 he entered the law office of Judge Barker, and after preparing himself for admission to the Bar, entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of his brother, Hon. Alex. Sheldon, at Randolph, Cattaraugus County, where he continued till 1857. He then removed to Rockford, Ill., where he practiced in his profession, and in 1862 was elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of that State. In the Fall of 1865 he came to Jamestown to reside, and on the death of his brother, succeeded to his business. He is regarded by those conversant with his attainments, as one of the most able lawyers in this Congressional district. He is earnest and faithful, and of unspotted integrity. His nomination commends itself to his constituency, as one, under the circumstances, eminently fit to be made.

The result of the action of the Convention was entirely unexpected, as it was the desire of a large number of Republicans of the district that Hon. H. Van Aernam, who had served his constituents so faithfully, and acquired experience in the position, should be continued through the important crisis of reconstruction. But after long ballotings it was found difficult to harmonize on either of the candidates balloted for. Hence a new man was nominated."

Hon. Oakes Ames a Candidate for Re-election.

Hon. Oakes Ames has written the following reply to a letter from several citizens of the Massachusetts Second Congressional District:

North Easton, Aug. 10, 1868.

Gentlemen: Your esteemed favor of the 29th ultimo, approving my acts as your Representative in the Congress of the United States, and requesting that I again serve you in the Forty-first Congress, is received.

I feel highly gratified that my conduct has met with your approval, and if my constituents should again see fit to honor me by their choice, I will strive to the best of my ability to promote their interests as well as those of our common country.

Thanking you for your confidence, as shown me in the past, and trusting that I shall merit its continuance, I remain gentlemen,

yours truly,
OAKES AMES.

To Messrs. William Mason, S. O. Dunbar, Theodore Dean, and others of the Second District.

The Republican Candidate in the Ohio Second District.

Of Hon. Job E. Stevenson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ohio Second District, the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: "In 1860 he supported Breckenridge, because he believed that the only way to prevent war. In the Winter of 1860 and 1861 he favored the Crittenden compromise, and opposed the precipitation of hostilities. After the fall of Sumter he made no opposition to the war, but assisted in arming troops. After the battle of Bull Run he came out openly for the war, and advocated its vigorous prosecution. In the Winter of 1861–2, he joined and was an active member of the Union League, in Chillicothe. In the Spring of 1862 he was nominated by the Union Party for City Solicitor of Chillicothe, a Democratic stronghold, and elected by a majority of seven. In the Fall of 1862 he received a large complimentary vote for Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, and stumped that district for Dr. Trimble, the Republican nominee, justifying and sustaining Mr. Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation. In the Fall of 1863, the Brough and Vallandigham campaign, he was nominated for Senator by the Republican Convention of Ross and Highland Counties, and was elected. In 1864 he was nominated in the Twelfth District by the Republicans for Congress, and the Democratic majority was reduced from near six thousand to less than two thousand. In the Spring of 1865, when the remains of Mr. Lincoln were in procession to Springfield, Mr. Stevenson was selected to deliver the oration at Columbus. Mr. Stevenson was active and efficient in support of the war—in raising men and means, and in upholding the Administration, as any other man in that portion of the State. In the Fall of 1865 he might have been reelected to the Senate from the Ross and Highland District, but, the war being over, he preferred to return actively to his profession, and removed to this county for that purpose. He has resided here ever since, and our people know what course he has pursued. While devoting himself sedulously to his profession, he has ever been ready to do his duty as a citizen; and his present position proves how his services have been appreciated by Union men."

The Thirteenth District of Ohio.

Mr. Charles Cooper, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, has written the following letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District of Ohio:

Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 30, 1868.

Messrs. J. M. Byers, R. C. Kirk and J. C. Devin:

Gentlemen: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the Republican Congressional Convention at Newark, on the 29th inst., has been received. In reply thereto, permit me to say that I am gratified with your indorsement of the nominations of the Workingmen's Convention held at the same place on the 22d inst., and I thank your Conventions most heartily for their expressions in my behalf. It is well known to you and all others who know my political antecedents, that I have heretofore uniformly acted with the Republican organization of the country. I do not understand that my acceptance of the workingmen's nomination precludes me from exercising the right to support the nominations made by the National Union Republican Convention at Chicago on the 20th of May last. Indeed the first resolution adopted by the Workingmen's Convention clearly reserves this privilege to me, and I am free to assure you that I heartily desire the election of Grant and Colfax, believing that by their election the best interests of the whole country will be advanced.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES COOPER.

Political Organization in Central New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Utica, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

We have had stirring times in the Republican camp. Welch, Americans and Germans have been at work to organize for the great campaign, in which the triumph of the cause of liberty and equal rights, as well as the peace and prosperity of the Republic are to be secured. Our German fellow-citizens of the Republican faith held a meeting yesterday evening, to receive the report which Dr. Fr. Schultz, Chairman of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, and a candidate on the electoral ticket, had to make to them on the harmonious feelings of all the German Republicans, as well of New-York as of the different cities which he has already visited. The meeting resolved to organize a Grant, Colfax and Griswold Campaign Club, and to propose to the organization to hold a great ratification meeting in the beginning of September. Mr. Fr. Schultz will speak at that meeting, as he will in Troy, Albany and Schenectady. Before consulting with his countrymen, Mr. Fr. Schultz had a conference with some thirty of our American leaders, who received with applause his report and his suggestions.

LOCAL POLITICS.

German Central Republican Committee.

The German Central Republican Committee held a meeting last night at their headquarters, No. 295 Bowery. A letter was read from Gen. Franz Sigel, declining the election of chairman, which he had been complimented with at a previous meeting, under plea of the constant attention required by his private affairs. The former officers were therefore unanimously reelected, viz.: Dr. Muhr, President; Mr. Beyerle, Recording secretary, and F. Bonnet, Corresponding Secretary.

A committee of five, consisting of Dr. Gerke, Wm Gellmann, Dr. Heuel, G. Levy and H. Cantor, were nominated to confer with another and more recent German Club of the same name, at No. 23 Third-avenue, with a view to an amalgamation of the two organizations for the great end in view, of aiding in the election of Grant and Colfax.

The meeting then adjourned.

Eighth Assembly District.

The Union Republican Association of this district met at No. 274 Grand-street last evening, in executive session, Mr. J. W. Farmer in the chair. No business of public importance was transacted. The next regular meeting of the Association will take place on the second Friday in September, and public meetings will be held during the campaign.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District was held last evening at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. Quite a large number were in attendance, and the proceedings were characterized by great animation. Resolutions eulogistic of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and deploring his death as a national calamity, were adopted, and stirring addresses were made by Col. Poore and others. The Club holds meetings every Friday evening.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Hudson City, N. J.

Hoffman's Hotel, formerly Rommel & Laight's brewery, situated on the heights behind Hoboken and commanding a magnificent view of New-York and its vicinity, was the scene of a lively Democratic meeting last evening. The meeting was one of a series got up under the auspices of the Jackman Democratic Club of Hudson County. It was largely attended by the inhabitants of Hudson City, and by Democratic Clubs from Hudson, Hoboken, Bergen and Jersey City. Mayor Van Reiper presided, and delivered a brief and eloquent speech amid loud applause, explaining the object of the meeting and expressing his conviction that Messrs. Seymour, Blair and Randolph would be successful in the forthcoming contest.

A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then appointed and resolutions adopted.

Addresses were delivered by Senator Winfield, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Evans and Gen. Wright, who spoke of the Republicans, headed by their leader, Horace Greeley, as being the cause of the late war, and the consequent heavy taxation of the people. They denounced the recent acts of Congress, spoke disparagingly of Grant, Colfax and their Republican friends, warmly commended the Democratic nominees for their consistency, and, as union was strength, called on all to unite manfully in the coming contest.

From another platform German speakers addressed the meeting.

The assemblage broke up at a late hour.

THE CASE OF GEN. COLE.

Judge Hogeboom's Decision on the Motion to Admit the Accused to Bail.

From the Hudson *Register* we quote as follows the opinion of Hon. Henry Hogeboom, delivered at the Special Term of the Supreme Court in that city on the 8th inst., in denying the motion to admit to bail Geo. W. Cole, under indictment for the murder of L. Harris Hiscock:

Habeas Corpus. Motion by defendant, who is indicted for murder, that he be discharged from imprisonment on furnishing competent bail. The facts are sufficiently stated in the opinion of the Court. W. J. Hadley and A. J. Parker for defendant; Henry Smith, District-Attorney of Albany County, for the People.

By the Court, Hogeboom J.—The prisoner was on a previous day brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out on behalf of the defendant, to inquire into the cause of his detention, and to procure his discharge on competent bail. He is now held before this Court by the officer having him in charge, awaiting a decision upon this application. By the return to the writ and other papers, it appears that the prisoner, in June, 1867, was indicted in Albany County for the wilful murder of L. Harris Hiscock; that the indictment was moved for trial at the Albany Oyer and Terminer held in November, 1867; that the trial was postponed on the motion of the defendant, was again moved at the Oyer and Terminer held in January, 1868, but the prisoner not being ready, the Court was adjourned until the 20th day of April, 1868, at which time the trial commenced, and was concluded on the 7th day of May afterward, resulting in a disagreement of the jury. At the Albany Oyer and Terminer, held on the third Monday of May, 1868, both parties appear to have been ready for, or willing to go to trial, but for reasons not very fully disclosed, but apparently growing out of the convenience of the Court, the trial was not then proceeded with, nor an adjourned Oyer and Terminer appointed as had been suggested, and was apparently satisfactory to both sides. Since that time some effort has been made, thus far unsuccessful, to procure a Judge who would be able to hold an extraordinary session of the Court, under appointment from the Governor, prior to the next regular session of the Court on the second Monday of November next, and the District-Attorney expresses the belief that such efforts will yet be successful, but the counsel for the prisoner intimate that he will probably now not be ready for trial until the November Oyer and Terminer, and mainly as I understand them, for the reason that the brother of the prisoner, Senator Cole, of California, is just about going home, and cannot conveniently return until near the time of the reassembling of the United States Congress. This recital of facts tends to show that there has been no lack of due diligence on the part of the prosecuting officer in moving the trial of the prisoner, and that he is even now ready to aid in procuring the appointment of an extraordinary session of the Court if it shall be desired by the prisoner, or deemed necessary for the purposes of justice. I have the same disposition, and though originally disinclined on account of temporary ill health and other engagements, to undertake the extraordinary labor of such a Court, and much preferring that another Judge should be assigned to that duty, yet as the one who is appointed to hold the November Oyer and Terminer, I should not feel at liberty to decline presiding at an earlier and extraordinary session of the Court, if the Governor should deem it most proper to appoint me to that duty. There will, therefore, in all probability, be no difficulty in procuring an early trial of the indictment, if it shall be desired by the prisoner, or be consistent with his proper preparation of his case. Hence, so far as his application is grounded upon the great lapse of time which has taken place since his original interest, and will take place before he can possibly be retried, I do not think it ought to be granted, because beyond what is inevitably incident to all judicial proceedings, it has arisen, and is likely to arise for the most part from his own action. If it should hereafter become apparent that any undue delay is caused by the public authorities, it may furnish reason for a favorable consideration of a renewed application to be discharged on bail. It is further claimed that the physical condition of the prisoner requires his liberation on bail. But I do not see that this condition is substantially different from what it has heretofore been, or that his imprisonment has resulted of itself in any serious detriment to the prisoner's health. This part of the application is not very strongly supported. It rests mainly upon a single allegation in the petition of the prisoner for this writ, that in or about the year 1862, while serving in the army, he received a severe and dangerous internal injury, from which he has ever since suffered and is still suffering, and that in his judgment his physical condition renders his discharge from imprisonment upon bail absolutely necessary. The latter clause of the sentence is the mere expression of an opinion, which, however sincerely entertained or carefully formed, must, I think, yield to the preponderating evidence that his confinement has not seriously affected his health or so decidedly impaired the same beyond what it otherwise would have been as to give cause for serious apprehension, or to demand as a matter of humanity or duty the entertainment of the application, especially upon that ground.

The only remaining question for consideration, and it is that upon which the application is principally founded, is whether the occurrences or the result of the previous trial give such a character to the transaction as justify or require the admission of the prisoner to bail. The right in the Court to admit to bail, even in cases of murder must be conceded. The object of imprisonment previous to trial is not punishment, but the security of the person of the alleged offender to await the judgment of the law. In ordinary cases this object is supposed to be attainable by the exaction of sufficient and reasonable bail. But as a general proposition, in cases of murder, as conviction of the offence results in taking the life of the offender, the temptation to flee from justice, is supposed to outweigh all inducements to remain growing out of pecuniary obligation, no matter to what amount. And often, perhaps generally, though not always, in the case of consciousness of guilt or of probability of conviction, this is so. This probability may naturally be supposed to decrease, though it is not always so, as the efforts to convict prove unavailing. Hence the result of a previous trial is very proper to be considered in determining the probability of a future conviction, and in determining, also, the probability of the prisoner's guilt. It is proper, therefore, to take into consideration all the circumstances, the circumstances of the transaction, and the legitimate inferences to be derived from them, the evidence and proceedings upon the trial, the disagreement of the jury, the cause and nature of such disagreement, as reflecting probable light upon the real character of the offence, and the ultimate result of a new trial. In this we start with an indictment against the prisoner deliberately presented and perseveringly prosecuted for one of the very highest crimes known to the law. This of itself is usually regarded before trial as presumptive evidence of guilt sufficiently strong to justify a refusal to bail. Then we have in the conceded or undenied facts of the transaction not only strong evidence of the act of killing, but that the act was done with premeditation, provided the prisoner was not insane, or under the temporary dominion of a sudden and uncontrollable frenzy. The prisoner having previously provided himself with a pistol, and loaded the same, proceeded to the office of a principal hotel in Albany, and without any previous admonition or conversation or any provocation at the time, other than such as might be supposed to arise from the sight of the alleged destroyer of his domestic peace, shot the deceased instantly dead. I have examined the testimony taken on the trial with the care required by its importance. As I may possibly be required to preside on the trial hereafter to be had, I will not venture to express an opinion upon its legitimate effect. It is not, however, improper to say that the charge of the able and learned Judge who presided on that trial (which I have also read with the attention due to the source from which it proceeded,) tends strongly to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty of murder, unless saved therefrom by irresponsibility for his act growing out of mental aberration. This in substance must be the main defence on the trial, for whatever sympathy a properly constituted mind must necessarily and inevitably indulge in reference to the prisoner growing out of circumstances alleged by popular rumor to be connected with his domestic history, the very existence of these circumstances is a matter of controversy, and even if true they probably, so far as I can gather from the case as to the period of their supposed occurrence, can never be legitimately introduced in evidence as, in themselves, an entire and absolute justification for the act of killing, or otherwise than in reference to the effect which a belief in their supposed occurrence produced or would naturally produce upon the mind or conduct of the prisoner. It is true the defence of insanity or insane impulse was not wholly founded upon evidence of this character, but upon a supposed hereditary or family tendency in that direction, and upon a derangement of bodily and mental health and functions occasioned by injuries received and sufferings endured during service in the late war.

The precise effect of these upon the mind of the prisoner was the subject of grave controversy on the trial, as well as was his actual mental condition at the time of the commission of the alleged murder and immediately previous thereto. In the most favorable aspect of this evidence for the prisoner it may, I think, be said to have left the case not wholly free from doubt. Assuming this to be so, and looking at the clear and unqualified evidence to which I have heretofore referred upon other facts of the case, will not public justice be better subserved and the certainty of the execution of the judgment of the law be more effectually secured by keeping the prisoner in confinement for a short time longer? The jury on the previous trial disagreed, and this is put forward as a strong reason for bailing the prisoner. The circumstances and mode of their disagreement are sufficiently established. I admit the affidavits of the jurors heretofore conditionally read upon that subject. From them it is apparent that throughout (unless possibly upon the last ballot) six of the jurors were in favor of acquittal, and six in favor of conviction of the crime of murder, though the latter were willing to adopt a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, if it could be made unanimous. The opinions of all these jurors, arrived at after a protracted trial, after great deliberation and under the charge of an enlightened Court, are entitled to great respect, but are nevertheless not conclusive. Taking them as they are, they leave the matter in great doubt. If six of them were in favor of acquittal, six of them were also in favor of conviction, and if the result of another trial should, as it may possibly do, support the opinion of the latter, it might well be doubted whether a discretion exercised in favor of bailing the prisoner was judiciously exercised. As to the probable result of the trial which is hereafter to take place, or as to what its actual result should be, it is unbecoming in me, perhaps, to express an opinion. On the question of bailing the prisoner, that does not seem to me to be precisely the question. It is not precisely whether a second jury is likely to convict, for a jury may be swayed from their duty of conviction or acquittal; nor precisely whether the prisoner is guilty of the offence charged, for a judicial tribunal on such an occasion as this cannot be asked to make so critical an examination of the evidence in the case; nor precisely whether, judging from the mental and moral characteristics of the prisoner, he is likely, notwithstanding the grave character of the accusation, to submit himself, if allowed his freedom, to the judgment of the law, but whether, on the whole, the line of safe precedent is not better followed, and the cause of public justice more securely protected by refusing than accepting bail, by confining than discharging the prisoner—whether the gravity of the accusation is not such, supported as it is by an indictment deliberately found, and by much evidence on a trial already had, as well as by the opinions of six jurors after half a month's protracted investigation, as to make it safer and better on the whole for the general interests of justice and the protection of the whole community, that the defendant should submit to a little longer confinement, which is inseparable, to a greater or less extent, from all criminal accusations, than that a temptation to escape from the vengeance of the law in a possible contingency should be afforded, and at the least, a possible misconstruction of an act of judicial discretion should occur.

It is proper to do all in my power to prevent such misconstruction, and therefore to say that while a decision to admit to bail would furnish no just ground for an inference in favor of the acquittal of the prisoner, so a contrary conclusion should not be construed as evincing any opinion of the Court in favor of conviction, but simply as a precautionary measure to guard the just rights of the public, while productive of no real detriment to the legal rights of the accused party. On the whole, after the best consideration I have been able to give to the case, I am of opinion that the application to admit the prisoner to bail should be denied, and that he should be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of the County of Albany.

A private letter from California, referring to the revival of political interest as the Presidential election draws near, says the German vote will be given to Grant and Colfax, which will insure the State for that ticket. Gov. Haight has become one of the most unpopular men in the State, and neither side trusts him.

SCOTTISH SCENES.

A Visit to Edinburgh—The Palace of Holyrood—A Bridal Party—Manners and Customs—The Sabbath—A Country Jaunt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

After finishing my last letter, which was written amid the grandeurs of the northern capital, I walked out to take another view of a city unequaled for its prospects. I first mounted to the top of an omnibus, and took a seat beside the driver, a good post of observation as far as it goes. Princess-street is as straight as Broadway and wider; but the great hotels and splendid shops are all on one side of the street—on the other are the monuments, among which that of SCOTT is conspicuous, the bridges, National Gallery of Arts, and lovely public gardens. Opposite are the tall and stately edifices of the Old Town, those houses fourteen stories high we read about, and the castle-crowned cliff. The gardens, and the great railway stations, are in a deep valley which was once a lake or arm of the sea.

Then I hired a carriage—large, open, luxurious—and, leaving the four well-cushioned seats empty, mounted beside the driver, not unlike the sailor who hires a cab and takes his seat on the roof, because he prefers a deck to a cabin passage. I wished the driver to point out the lions. He drove into the suburbs to show me the pride of Edinburgh—its great hospitals. These are not usually places for the sick, but endowed schools. They are very numerous and extensive, and what struck me particularly was the fact that in an aristocratic country, a country of great and wealthy nobles, these charities were nearly all founded by men of humble birth. For example: Heriots' Hospital, for 150 boys, which now has thirteen schools attached, was founded by a goldsmith; George Watson's, by a bank accountant; the Orphan Asylum was projected by a merchant; the Maiden Hospital, to educate young women, by a company of merchants and the widow of a druggist; Cauvin's Hospital, for the sons of poor teachers, by a French teacher; Gillespie's, by a tobacconist; Chalmers', by a plumber; Donaldson's, endowed with more than $1,000,000, by a printer. Not one by a nobleman, and two by "gentlemen"—one a writer to the *Signet*, the other an officer of the Exchequer. Here is a curious fact, from which I shall not deduce the moral.

After a beautiful drive in the suburbs, we went down High-street and the Canongate, past the house of JOHN KNOX, and through Cowgate. These are famous historic places in the Old Town, between the Castle and Holyrood Palace, with high houses and narrow courts, swarming from cellar to garret with the poor. There is no greater contrast anywhere than between the magnificence of the New Town, and the filth, squalor, and misery of the Old Town. Edinburgh and Glasgow are more crowded, and in portions more wretched than the worst parts of London. I do not understand how men of intelligence and wealth can allow such a state of things to continue; and if political economists can persuade themselves that they are not their brothers' keepers, I cannot see how Christians can come to the same conclusion.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

And so I sadly went to the Ancient Palace of Holyrood, and wandered through the rooms where poor beauteous MARY, Queen of Scots, lived with her gay little household, the reception-room where she was browbeaten by KNOX, because she would be a Papist, until he left her in tears. He also preached against her until, as he confesses, "Papists and Protestants were both offended; yea, his most familiars disdained him for that speaking." Here is her bedroom, her dressing-room, with the narrow private staircase, up which were admitted the murderers of RICCIO, and the little supper-room where he clung to her for protection. It is very sad to stand in the little quaint apartments, where she stood, to look from the windows from which she so pensively looked, mourning in her home-sickness for her beloved France. The furniture, the bed, may be of doubtful authenticity, but of the rooms there is no doubt at all; here is the window from which she must have looked, and there is the towering Crag and Arthur's Seat, which overlook Edinburgh. Queen MARY landed here in 1561; she was here just three centuries ago; then outraged, betrayed, imprisoned eighteen years in England, and then, when her hair had turned gray, and her sweet beauty wasted in this long imprisonment, she laid her head meekly upon the block, and the headsman's ax descended. And ever since English historians have been busy in fouling her name and exalting that of the tigress who promised her protection, and murdered her. Then I went into the roofless ruin of the Royal Chapel, where she was married to the miserable DARNLEY, and peered into the vault where he was buried with several Scottish Kings—where she would have mass said in spite of JOHN KNOX and the Edinburgh mob that howled around the Palace gates. For two hundred years it was death to say mass in Scotland; now there are three or four Roman Catholic Chapels in Edinburgh, and more in Glasgow. In the Highlands the old faith was never entirely banished.

A BRIDAL PARTY.

Returning to my hotel I found in one of the public parlors a group of young tourists looking at maps and guide books, and planning further progress in sight-seeing. I saw at a glance that it was a bridal party. The two young men, husband and brother of the bride, were certainly not English; they were bright, wide-awake, intelligent, without pretence, insolence or snobbishness. The little lady was pretty as a bird or flower, neat, agile, delicate, with bright eyes, expressive face, and pretty little hands and feet. She spoke, and the clear, ringing tone went into the depths of my heart. She was unmistakably American. I walked up to the bridegroom and told him his fortune. "So you have just come over," said I; "landed at Queenstown, been to the Lakes of Killarney, Dublin and the Giant's Causeway, crossed over to Scotland, and are going through London on your way to Paris, where all good Americans go, sooner or later—generally sooner." They were just a little astonished, but confessed the corn. So I laid out their route for them to Melrose Abbey, most beautiful of ruins, Oreburgh Abbey, where SCOTT was buried, as I read in that poem of CHARLES SWAIN, which was the admiration of my boyhood, where all the characters in his poems and novels walk in funereal procession, and to Abbottsford, and then through the heart of England to Oxford, London, and so on. It was very pleasant to find, in those young Americans, friends who had been for years among my (and your) constant readers; that we had mutual acquaintances, and that some of us, so long away, are not quite forgotten.

SCOTTISH MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The manners and customs of Edinburgh are not so peculiar and national as one might expect. You see more Scottish costumes in London. The people are not very pretty. Beautiful faces are less frequent than in Lancashire or in Southern England. Most of the old men, and many of the old women have a curious resemblance to the portraits of THOMAS CARLYLE. In the lower classes the girls and women run to legs, rather, and there is a great scarcity of shoes and stockings. Not only young girls, but middle-aged and old women walk about the streets in bare feet and dresses shorter than the present fashion. Some of the little girls, naked from the knees down, are well formed and pretty. I find more beauty in Glasgow than in Edinburgh, which I attribute to a large admixture of Irish. But the element of bareleggedness, if I may be permitted the expression, is Irish as well as Scotch—the original Fenians wore no trousers—and the streets of Glasgow as well as those of Edinburgh, are trodden by a barefooted multitude, as well as the glens of the Highlands. At the railway station at Glasgow, walking gracefully along the platform, I saw a well-grown girl of fifteen, with a long ostrich plume in her fashionable hat, and her feet and legs as naked as she was born. She did not seem in the least conscious of any deficiency in her costume. A fellow voyager said he saw a woman bathing in a Highland lake one morning, *in puris naturalibus*, but sweetly enveloped in the same beautiful unconsciousness. There is nothing like travel in foreign parts to remove prejudices and enlarge the mind.

In my walks round Edinburgh, I found that the drinking customs of the people differ from those of English, Irish and Americans. They are national and characteristic. The Scotchman is at once social and exclusive, deliberate and prudent. In his convival hours he likes to be alone—with two or three friends, and secure from observation. The public houses are fitted up with dozens of little rooms, large enough for four or six persons. These are not mere boxes, like those in an English coffee-room, but rooms or cabinets, with doors, which secure the inmates from intrusion. There they take their toddies, and a good many of them; but their strong Scotch heads carry them safely. French, Irish, Scotch are all of the same race, but how strangely different. The Scotch are to be respected, the French admired, the Irish loved; with all their faults, yes, loved; at least the feminine moiety. And for the whole race, while I am not blind to its defects or excesses of character, I confess to a warm affection.

THE SABBATH.

Sunday in Edinburgh is a very quiet day. The omnibusses are all taken off the streets, and scarcely any but the mail trains run on the railways. The Scotch keep one of the ten commandments, changing only the day, if they break all the rest. The services in the kirk are at 10:30 and 2 o'clock, with none in the evening. They dine after the second service. This is the old fashion, when people came a long way, and listened to two long sermons, with a short interval for lunch between. There are several Anglican Churches in Edinburgh; handsome edifices, as the architectural fashion of the grand city requires. An English clergyman who sat opposite me at the Sunday dinner had attended the service at one of these on Princess-street, which had greatly pleased him. "How do you find the service here?" I ventured to ask. "Well, I should say, rather high." "As high as the incense?" "Oh, no!" "Lighted candles on the altar" "No! none of that nonsense!" The tone and expression made it "d—d nonsense," but somehow the hard word itself was caught in the snowy folds of his white choker. "And what," I asked, "is the distinction here between Church and Chapel?" "Oh, the English churches are chapels here," said my parson." "That's good," said I; "turn about is fair play; but I should think Englishmen coming north would be like the one they tell of in Rome—you have heard the anecdote?" "No." "An Englishman at Rome was with a party of strangers who were going on about the wonders of St. Peter's. 'What a magnificent church' said one. '*Chapel*, Sir!' said the Anglican." I would describe the look of surprise and consternation that came over the handsome face of my parson if I could. But he did not lose his civility. "No," said he, "I never heard that anecdote" in a sort of chilly tone, which said, "and I hope I shall never hear another such." It was very droll, but I owed it to him for speaking in the unclerical way he did about incense, which is very pleasant when of good quality, and which is certainly scriptural, and was constantly used in the Temple, whose services were attended by Christ and his Apostles.

At the "chapel" I attended there was a good organ and incense, an excellent choir, delightful singing, and one of the sweetest contralto voices I ever heard, with a range and fullness of high and low tones quite marvelous. The congregation was large and devout, and the front seats, both in the body of the house and the gallery, were occupied by officers and soldiers, of the garrison, cavalry and infantry, mostly hard-headed Highlanders. Such also, I think was the preacher, whose stentorian voice reminded me a German priest I once knew in Ohio, whose Bishop told him he need not bother himself about raising money to buy a bell for his church, for he had only to step out and speak to the people when he wanted them and they would be sure to hear him. But it was a good strong practical sermon for tough ears and consciences. When the service was ended I found the whole street full of soldiers who had been to other places of worship, and were waiting to be joined by their comrades, these came out, fell into the ranks, and all marched off, tramp, tramp, without music, which would break a Scottish Sabbath into very small pieces.

Monday morning I called for my hotel bill. It was for four days, and came to eighteen shillings and six-pence; a clean, nice, orderly hotel, with excellent beds and better every way than I have sometimes found at three times the price. There was a swell hotel on Prince-street which had the American flag flying, between the English and French. It was a pleasant sight to see; I appreciated the compliment; but I was not disposed to pay for it in the bill; so I paid my respects to the "old flag" fluttering in so friendly a way beside the one that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, and put up at the New Waverley.

EN ROUTE.

Then I said good-bye and *bon voyage* to my dear Americans, and took the train for Sterling and the gate of the Highlands. Stirling Castle crowns just such a rocky crag, or craggy rock as that of Edinburgh. It is the same with Dumbarton, only that this is higher than either, rising like two great camel humps from the river and plain, as if it were made on purpose. In fact the old Scottish towns seem all made upon this pattern. There is a precipitous rock, on which some chieftain built a castle, and the town gathered round its base, enjoyed its protection, and no doubt paid for it. The Kings of Scotland were christened and crowned at Sterling. Sir WALTER SCOTT has written about it, and his works are now selling like hot cakes, in six-penny editions. On the road we passed through Lithlingow, and near its ancient Palace where Queen MARY was born, and the field of Bannockburn. Beyond we came to a pretty watering place, the bridge of Allan, with a great gothic monument to WILLIAM WALLACE, on a high crag, and so on to Dumblane, Doune, to Callander, and here ends the railway, in this direction, for we are at the Gate of the Highlands.

And now we mount three carriages made expressly for tourists, all outsides, the low interior being entirely devoted to luggage. The largest, on which I rode, carried a curious party, students and clergymen out for a holiday, business men from Manchester and Birmingham, taking their outing, and ladies. There was a Frenchman from Paris with his wife and daughter. He spoke his broken English with great satisfaction, and they pronounced their French slowly and distinctly for the benefit of fellow-voyagers who knew it by sight and spoke *un petit peu*. On the seats back of them were three Spanish gentlemen and a Spanish lady, who seemed to speak no language but their own. Two of the three gentlemen had brown hair and blue eyes. The lady, in a bright red plaid jacket, the only one I saw worn in the country, was fair and dark, and handled her fan gracefully. She had pretty hands, the daintiest little feet, and a lovely suggestion of moustache and well-defined whiskers.

Starting off by Kilmahog and Collantogle Ford, we were soon passing between the dark waters of Loch Venachar and the grand heights of Ben Ledi, and on through scenery growing every minute wilder and grander, until we came to the romantic Ardcheanochrochan Hotel, by Loch Achray, which commands a glorious view of the Trosachs. Into a gorge of these wild mountains we plunge—the very one in which met Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu—and a short half hour brings us to the head of Loch Katrine, where lies our little steamer in the wildest, sweetest dell, and we go to her along a rustic bridge, and are on a silvery, serpentine lake of the purest water, ten miles long, and perhaps a mile average width, with the finest scenery all around us, and Ben Venue, one of the most picturesque of mountains, at the south of us. We pass round Ellen's Isle, (see "Lady of the Lake" *passim*,) and a gay picnic party salutes us with waving handkerchiefs—or table napkins they might have been—and we respond. Near the foot of the lake we see the opening of the aqueduct which conveys its waters—the purest supplied to any city in Britain—to Glasgow, thirty miles distant, the first four miles being a tunnel through the mountain, whose course is marked by air-shafts. Landing from the neat steamer, we take coach once more, and after a breezy ride and breakneck descent of half a mile—which is too much for the nerves of some of our passengers, but really as safe as possible—we are amid the inexpressibly grand and lovely scenery of Loch Lomond.

"Is it as fine as Switzerland?" a young Englishman, who was "spoons" on a gawky, yellow-haired lassie, asked of the Frenchman. He was too polite to say no; it was different. No doubt, but more beautiful vistas of mountains could scarcely be anywhere, than open all around this lovely lake. And Ben Lomond himself, rising from the shore, and revealing at every view the grandest outlines, though only 3,200 feet high, is a sight not soon forgotten. Ben Nevis, the highest in Great Britain, is but 4,400 feet; but these are not peaks on an already elevated country; they spring up boldly from the level of the sea, and are finer and grander in effect than many mountains of far greater elevation. I noticed, also, that Ben Lomond ten miles away loomed up far more sublimely than when we were steaming at his base, as everything seems best at its proper distance.

Like a practiced traveler, I got acquainted, more or less, with everybody who would let me, or who was worth speaking to the second time. You must prospect; hammer on this rock and that, and after a while you find a nugget. I found two or three conversible Scotch ministers, one of whom knew friends of mine in mid England, and had seen Americans. Then, while gliding among the islands in the lower end of the lake, I espied three Popish priests taking the trip very comfortably on the shady side of the steamer, and I walked over to them. One was a foreigner—a Belgian, I guess, member of some religious order; the others secular priests. They welcomed me heartily, and we were soon in the full tide of conversation, on high affairs of Church and State. One had been educated at the Propaganda. "Did you ever happen to know the late Dr. CUMMINGS, of New-York?" I asked him. "What, JEREMIAH?" said he, with a brightening look. They had been intimate friends, and we did not want for something to talk about. I saw his little church as we passed Dumbarton, almost under the shadow of its castled cliffs; and then up the Clyde. An artisan, out with his neat wife and pretty baby, kindly pointed out to me the objects of interest. "Mayhap you may have heard tell of the Roman Wall?" said he. I allowed that I had heard of it, and he showed me a fine bit of that remarkable work, where it abuts on the river. "Mayhap you may have heard tell of Paisley?" and there, across the Clyde, was a group of the tall chimneys of the shawl factories. Then a nest of those hornet blockade-runners, waiting for another chance, and Glasgow.

MONADNOCK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Army of the James—Reunion of the Officers in September Next—Mysterious Murders—Our Dumb Animals—The Chinese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

A number of the leading Western cities have their orders of the Blue and White and Red Arrows, comprising organizations of members of the "Army of the Tennessee," for the purpose of preserving their record, of bestowing kindly aid, and cherishing old associations by the sociabilities of annual meetings and the bond of society relations. Such associations are commendable, and, so long as they remain purely devoted to such purposes, cannot but be productive of good. The glorious record of the "Army of the James" in the late war constitutes an important and interesting page in our nation's history; and it is meet that the surviving officers of that army should greet each other face to face under a festive roof to experience an interchange of good fellowship, and revive that spirit of confidence and common interest which carried the "Army of the James" through perils and rendered their names famous in the records of the war. To this end arrangements have been consummated for a meeting of the officers of that army, in this city, on the second day of next month. The "Army of the James," it will be remembered, was composed originally of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, and after it was reorganized the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps were joined to it, the latter, under Gen. WEITZEL, being the first to enter Richmond, April 3, 1865. The first reunion of the officers of this army will take place at the St. James' Hotel, and advices assure the Committee having in charge the affair that a very large number of comrades-in-arms will be present, among whom may be mentioned Gens. GILLMORE, TERRY, WEITZEL, ORD, R. S. FOSTER, GIBSON, G. H. GORDON, SMITH, BUTLER, H. C. LEE and others. From Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, New-York and the Eastern States, those who stood shoulder to shoulder in battering against the gates of Richmond, will meet to talk over the victories and defeats of the "Army of the James." A preliminary meeting of the Committee of Arrangements will be held on Monday next.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

The old saying, that "murder will out," has not yet been realized in the case of the cold-blooded murder of a Mr. JACKSON, keeper of a sailor boarding-house, at the North end, in this City, and the slaying of the two JOYCE children—a boy and a girl—at Buzzy's Woods, in June, 1865. The mystery surrounding the former case will probably never be solved, but there is a faint prospect that the murderer of the two innocent children will be unearthed. The authorities got on to the wrong track when they went into the State Prison and laid the guilt at the door of a braggart "Scratchgravel." Since that time the detectives have had their eye upon an individual who this day is fully aware that he is under surveillance. An arrest would have been effected long ago, but the detectives require "confirmation strong as Holy Writ," to prevent any mistake. This suspicion is founded upon a circumstance that occurred a day or two before the murder of the children, and is the same that took possession of the mother's mind immediately after the deed was committed. In the house in which Mrs. JOYCE resided at the time the sad affair occurred, there lived also another family, the male member of which at times came home late at night in a state of intoxication. It happened one night that the outside door was locked; the man could not get in, and Mrs. JOYCE refused to let him in. In the midst of this state of affairs, the man swore revenge upon Mrs. JOYCE, and that revenge would come when she least expected it. With the murder of her children the remark made by the drunken man flashed upon the poor woman's mind, and from that day to this she has been thoroughly convinced that it was he who carried death and desolation into her domestic circle. That man is under the shadow of the detectives; his every movement is watched, and every careless word is measured. It is hoped that in this case the whirligig of time will bring about its revenge. Every pleasant Sunday the bereaved mother visits the fatal spot where her children were murdered, and she lingers there so long that one might fancy she held communion with their spirits.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was a resident of Cambridge at the time he was elected to Congress from the Fourth District, and hence it is that the municipal authorities of that University town have decided to give that distinguished gentleman a reception on the occasion of the visit of the Chinese Embassy to Boston. The demonstration will be a continuation of the reception in this city. The preparations for it have been completed in genuine Yankee style. There will be a civic and military escort and formal services that will open the eyes of the honored guests. The Chinese fellows will not only have an opportunity of treading in the classic shades of Harvard, but will be introduced to the monumental piles of that beautiful "city of the dead," Mount Auburn. It is now definitely ascertained that the Embassy will reach Boston on Monday, 24th inst. Our good Mayor will be equal to the occasion. The report that he has been attempting to master the Chinese lingo in order to make the affair complete, and dispense with the use of the interpreter of the Chinese speechists, is incorrect. The "big organ," of course, will be played for the especial delight of the Embassy, and a trip will be made to either Lawrence or Fall River to show the almond-eyed guests how shirting, sheeting and calico are fabricated. Following up all this, the party will be squeezed into one of our model grammar school-houses and presented to the scholars, who will give an exhibition of calisthenics. If time will permit, it is possible that the Embassy may be prevailed upon to visit the Church-street territory. Boston never does things by halves.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this State is doing a good work, although in a quiet way. Occasionally a man is jerked up before a Judge or a Justice for overloading or beating his horse, and the butchers tremble in their boots for fear that some officer of the Association may pounce upon them. The Society publish a little monthly in the interest of the brute creation, and its treasury has ample funds for prosecuting its work. But there are those among us who have an erroneous idea of the objects of the Society. At first some of its members went round protecting all the crawling, creeping, kicking, wriggling, biting and blood-sucking brutes; and small boys thought they couldn't go a fishing because it would be cruel to fishing worms; and oysters remained untouched because it hurt them to open their shells; and it is related that a butcher compromised with the Society by administering nitrous oxide to his animals before quenching their vital spark. But it was soon discovered that it is lawful to crush a mosquito, catch a stray fly, or poison a rat without being by yourself for ten days in jail. If the Society would now prevent cruelty to men and women in our horse cars, it would be doing the Boston public a great favor.

VIGIL.

The Fires in Canada—Buildings in the Village of Stayner Burned.

From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 12.

A tremendous fire commenced in the woods some two miles to the south of Stayner, on Thursday afternoon, reaching the neighborhood of Stayner on Friday morning, when all the inhabitants became alarmed, fearing that the entire village would be consumed. All business was suspended, and every effort made to allay the progress of the fire and save property, but on Friday evening a barn full of hay belonging to Mr. WILLIAM REID caught fire, and was immediately consumed. From that the fire spread on the east of the railway, setting fire to the woods in its progress, and completely destroying about 300 bushels of wheat belonging to Mr. FRANCIS MURRAY. About 9 o'clock on Friday evening Stayner village was surrounded by the burning woods, the flames of which completely illuminated all around. During the evening the fire subsided, but only to return again with more vigor. At about 10 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, the wind again increasing, changed to the west, throwing the sparks from the flaming woods toward the railway station, near which a fire broke out in a stable and immediately thereafter the store occupied by Mr. PARKINSON took fire, which, together with the entire buildings of Mr. GEORGE COLLINS, hotelkeeper, were burned, and the very extensive railway freight-house with contents, along with the station-house and offices, were in ruins in the briefest possible time. Again, another dwelling-house occupied by Mr. SLOCKUM and owned by Mr. WM. REID, with four other dwelling-houses on the east of the village and railway track, were all consumed. Mr. MURRAY, of the sawmill, had some lumber consumed. He also owned the store occupied by Mr. PARKINSON, which was insured for $400. Mr. PARKINSON's general store goods are partly saved, and the other sufferers are heavy losers. Mr. SHERRICK, of the Sunnidale sawmill, has also lost a quantity of lumber. Messrs. McDONALD & Co., storekeepers, have lost a large quantity of shingles which were lying at the railway station. The railway company's loss must be very considerable.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Another attempt is now being made by a Mr. COOPER to find a practicable route through China to India. Mr. COOPER left the China coast about eight or nine months ago, and traveled westward by way of the Yang-tsze-kiang, following the route taken by Col. SAREL and his party in 1861, but with better success. In the beginning of March he arrived at Ching-tu, the capital of Sze-chuen, a place distant from Shanghae in a straight line more than a thousand miles. Here he found the Nepaulese Embassy on their way to Pekin, detained at Ching-tu on account of the disturbed state of the country between that place and the capital. Mr. COOPER, taking advantage of the Ambassador's presence, asked him for a letter to show to the Nepaulese officials on the Thibetan frontier, but this was declined on the ground that there was "no law between Nepaul and England." After a few days stay at Ching-tu, Mr. COOPER started for Ta-tsien-lu, the last Chinese town on the borders of Western China. The last letter from him is dated Hi-zan-ki, March 28, a place five days' journey from Ta-tsien-lu, for which town he intended to start on the 7th of April. After leaving Ta-tsien-lu, two routes to Calcutta will be open to him, the one by Bathang and Sudya, the other by Lassa. Mr. COOPER intended to try the former of these routes.

The President of the Administrative Council of Western Siberia has just published the report which he forwards every year to St. Petersburg. It estimates at 12,000 the number of convicts banished every year to Siberia. During the last few years the average had risen to 14,000, of whom more than a sixth are women and children. Quite recently the journey was still performed on foot. A fifth of the exiles die on the way or in the hospitals. That mortality is explained by the fatigue of traveling, apart from all other circumstances. The mean distance is 4,268 versts, (about 2,600 miles,) which represents about 280 days' walking. The time necessary to reach the more distant Governments is one year, two months and a half.

On the 16th of June PIUS IX. commenced the twenty-third year of his Pontifical reign. Since St. PETER, to whom history assigns twenty-five years, there have been but three Popes out of 258 who have lived to commence or to finish their twenty-third year of government. They are—ADRIAN I., the Pope of CHARLEMAGNE; PIUS VI., the Pope of the Directory; and PIUS VII., the Pope of NAPOLEON I. PIUS IX. will be the fourth. If he lives until June 16, 1869, he will stand alone with PIUS VI.; if he lives until June 16, 1870, he will be matched only by St. PETER. But if he survives June 16, 1871, he will have outdone not only all preceding Popes, but St. PETER himself.

The French Imperial family and their distinguished visitors are reported to have been considerably amused lately by some spelling exercises being proposed and accepted by the party as a proof of their relative attainments in orthography. The examples were fraught with every difficulty that could be suggested at the moment. The answers of the several competitors being carefully corrected, as at college, were placed as follows in the order of merit: Prince METTERNICH, 6 faults; Baron CORVISART, 8; the Emperor 9; the Prince Imperial, 11; and finally—a result which caused much merriment to the jury of examination—M. OCTAVE FEUILLET, the librarian, 14 faults.

The Prince Imperial, who is said to have remarkable artistic taste, considering his age, recently rode to Thomery, attended by his equerry, M. BACHON, and paid Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR a visit of three hours, during which he showed the greatest interest in the specimens of various races of domestic animals which that distinguished lady has collected around her; and with each of which she is as familiar as any of her own farm servants. She never wears her cross of the *Legion d'Honneur*, but shows to the privileged few whom she admits to her intimacy the *robe de chambre* to which the Empress fastened the ribbon and cross on the day when she unexpectedly drove to Thomery, and surprised her in her morning costume.

The rapidity with which a traveler can now pass from one distant point of Europe to another is certainly marvelous. Any tourist who desires to reach the Turkish capital from Paris can effect his purpose in less than five days by following the itinerary announced by the Eastern Railway Company—namely, Stuttgard, Munich, Vienna, the Danube, Odessa, and Constantinople, with, in all that distance, only fifteen hours' sea. But if the speed is wonderful, the prices are not less so—434f. first class; 298f. second; or, by railway second class and steamer first, 368f. In addition a stay can be made at any of the cities mentioned on the way-bill, should the passenger be so inclined.

The herring and cod fishery on the coasts of Norway have not been so productive this year as usual in consequence of storms. The take promised well during the early part of the year, but on the 31st March a terrible storm came on and destroyed 200 boats and a considerable quantity of material, beside causing the death of 60 men. Bad weather has since prevailed, and the hauls have not been satisfactory. The experiments began in 1865 with larger nets have been successfully continued, as 40,000 codfish have been frequently taken at one draught; and now there is a question of employing the electric light as an attraction.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* states that, on the 1st of January, 1868, Europe could boast 102,061 miles of railways; and that for all the five parts of the world, the grand total is 162,500 miles. This length would be sufficient to encircle our globe twice round the equator, and as many times round a meridian provided with the necessary complement of polar and tropical parallels; and it has taken less than fifty years to form this immense iron girdle, the end of which the next generation is not likely to see.

"Several experiments," says *Voss' Gazette*, "have lately been made in the Polygon of Berlin, with the famous *mitrailleuse* cannon exhibited in our arsenal. This piece, as has been shown, produces a certain effect at a distance of less than 500 paces, but beyond that limit the direction of the projectiles can scarcely be calculated, even approximatively. Our infantry would therefore have no difficulty, with their needle-rifles, in triumphing over artillery which can only do real damage at a distance within 500 paces."

"A fact just come to light," says the *Lloyd* of Pesth, "will not fail to produce a certain sensation in Austria. For two years the Bishop of Brunn has kept a young priest incarcerated in a monastery, no one being ever admitted to see him. After numerous attempts, the family has obtained from the public prosecutor permission to commence an action against the prelate for illegal imprisonment. We can guarantee the authenticity of the news."

A race has just taken place in the south of France, in the neighborhood of Toulouse, between two young men, the one riding a horse and the other propelling a velocipede. The distance traversed, seventy-two kilotremes (forty-five miles,) was accomplished by the animal in six hours, and by the machine in six hours and twenty-five minutes. The latter traveled under very unfavorable conditions, having to contend against a strong head wind.

A letter from Jerusalem states that the grand cupola of the Church of St. Sepulchre (which had fallen in) is now entirely covered with lead and surmounted with an elegant cross of gilt bronze. In the interior the mural printings are being rapidly restored, and about the end of October the whole of the repairs will be finished, and the scaffolding removed from the edifice.

At the Hotel Drouot, Paris, a small antique bronze statuette, damaged, representing a hunter, the features resembling those of ALEXANDER the Great, as known from existing coins, busts and statues, was latterly knocked down at the price of £700 to M. ROLLIN, the expert, who was said to have purchased it for the British Museum.

On Thursday morning, July 16, the last remnants of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 were carted away, and in the course of the day the ground was given up to the authorities. Not a trace now remains of the vast building or its surroundings, which attracted so much attention a year ago, and the Champ de Mars has resumed its old desolate aspect.

The *Presse* announces that a sabre for the Prince Imperial (aged twelve years and four months) is being manufactured at Sollingen, in Prussia. On one side his name is engraved; the other bears the well known line of Beranger;—"On parlera de sa gloire."

An electric organ is now being built in London for Christ Church, Camberwell. The organ is to be placed in a chamber on the south side of the chancel, above the vestry, but the organist will sit on the opposite side, among the choir, some fifty feet distant from the organ.

A French artist—M. EMILE LAFON—who volunteered into the Papal service last year, has completed a picture of the battle of Montana, ordered by the Pope, and received the visit of His Holiness in his *atelier*, who expressed his approbation of his work.

Turkey has conferred the dignity of Pacha on two Prussian officers who had been occupied as instructors in the Ottoman army. To three others has been accorded the allowance in money attached to the same grade.

In sinking a well in the neighborhood of Valladolid, there has been found, at nearly eighty-two feet beneath the surface, the skull of an antidiluvian animal, measuring five feet long and three broad.

The Acquittal of George L. Van Solen, at St. Paul.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Aug. 7.

The long and tedious trial of GEORGE L. VAN SOLEN, charged with the murder of Dr. HARCOURT in August, 1865, terminated last evening in a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. A case involved in greater mystery has seldom occupied the attention of a court and jury. VAN SOLEN, who occupied a position in the army, became acquainted, and probably intimate, with HARCOURT in St. Louis; HARCOURT visited VAN SOLEN in this city in 1865, remaining here a few days; the two went out hunting together one afternoon, VAN SOLEN returning, and HARCOURT not being afterward seen. Subsequently a body was found in the river, was hastily examined by a Coroner's jury and interred. This body, or a body, was exhumed at the former trial of this case, and it was found that this person, or whoever it was, appeared to have been shot through the skull. The prosecution attempted to identify this body with the missing HARCOURT, and strongly urged their theory that on that August afternoon, when the two were absent, the alleged murder was committed. Of course, comments on the verdict of the jury are misplaced. The case was ably and fully tried by Col. FLINT, District-Attorney, assisted by Attorney-General CORNELL, for the prosecution, and Hon. C. K. DAVIS and I. V. D. HEARD, Esq., for the defence, Judge WILLIAM SPRIGG HALL, before whom the trial was had, gave it the most patient and industrious attention, and his charge to the jury was a lucid and complete exposition of the law applicable to the case. Dr. VAN SOLEN has endured the long imprisonment and the incidents of both trials with great equanimity, and heard the verdict without emotion. It is a case painful as it is mysterious, and one of the dark riddles that occur more frequently in real life than on the attractive pages of fiction.

Singular Accident in a Steam Saw-Mill.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 12.

At 8 o'clock this morning an accident occurred in PARSONS' steam saw-mill, at North Buffalo, which resulted in damage to the amount of $1,000, and the miraculous escape of Alderman PARSONS and others from instant death. It appears that the belting of the fly-wheel of the engine became loose and caused the shaft to get displaced from its socket. The rapid revolutions which the wheel made when the belt got loose threw it with great force against the engine and boiler, smashing the former and hurling heavy pieces of iron about in all directions. Alderman PARSONS, who had been sitting in a chair directly over the wheel, had just gone to the other end of the mill when the wheel broke down, and one of the pieces went through the floor and took the chair on which he had been sitting along with it to the top of the mill roof. Several of the employes narrowly escaped injury and death. Fortunately no one was hurt. The engine was so completely demolished as to be beyond repair.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BILLIARDS.

The Latest Sensation—Another French Artist in Town—The Championship Dispute, &c.

The billiard profession of the Metropolis has just been reinforced by a French player, possessing in an eminent degree the *savoir faire*, that combination of manual dexterity and business tact, so essential in the billiardist who is indifferent as to with whom he plays, and at times as to how he plays. As a rule, French billiard artists are not desirable acquisitions, especially in this country, where, perhaps, owing to a pardonable jealousy, they are not regarded with much favor by the knights of the cue "native and to the manor born." Thus far, the latest acquisition has employed himself in visiting the various public billiard-rooms, and playing money-matches with inferiors, dispensing, of course, with the formality of an introduction. In addition to the amateurs thus surprised, two or three professionals of second-rate ability have fallen pecuniary victims to the superior skill of the unknown player with the straw hat and full, dark whiskers. Upon one occasion only has ne crossed cues with an expert of the first-class. That was on Thursday afternoon, when, sauntering into the Astor billiard room, he requested of JOHN DEERY, the superintendent, the odds of twenty points in one hundred at the French game, expressing at the same time a desire to play him for a $50 or a $100 note. Such an unusual proceeding in an entire stranger aroused the suspicions of DEERY, who, like his *confreres* in the City, had heard that a great French player had arrived. Acting under instructions from the proprietors of the rooms, DEERY declined to play for money, suggesting a friendly test of skill upon the usual terms. The strange gentleman, who, unknown to DEERY, had noted the latter's play on the evening previous, refused to enter into competition except for money. With the view of discovering, if possible, the full strength of the stranger's game, several gentlemen present clubbed together and staked $20 against an equal amount put up by the Frenchman. The three-ball game was chosen, the number of points being 50. For the first three or four innings, each endeavored to draw the other out; and when at last a count was made, it was by the stranger, who ran 15, and speedily secured a lead of 20. DEERY had seen enough to satisfy him he had met his match, and that no one in the City, except MELVIN FOSTER and himself, need hope to contend successfully with the Parisian. A series of miscues, apparently made for an object, assured the experts looking on that DEERY's antagonist did not care to obtain an easy victory. That he wished to win, however, was manifest from his offers, at each miscue, to wager that "he would win the game after all." Nevertheless, and although he was 39 when DEERY had made about 20 only, he did not win. Recovering from his trepidation, and resolved that, if he was to be beaten, it should at least not be badly, DEERY now fairly outplayed himself, and making shots around the table with a precision that, under the circumstances, was surprising, increased his score to 50 in three more innings, winning by 9, his closing runs being 13 and 9. The conquered Frenchman wished to play again, but the proprietor forbade it, remarking that if they could not play for amusement they should not play for money. That friendly competition which is the especial boast of professional players in this country had no charms for the skillful Frenchman, and so he departed. He is a man of small stature, of average physique, and apparently about 35 years of age. Unquestionably, he is a master of billiards, his forte being steadiness, precision, rather than brilliancy.

The championship difficulty, originating from the match played in Chicago April 8, between JOHN McDEVITT and MELVIN FOSTER, is as far from settlement as ever. The stakes are still in the hands of the original custodian.

The Geery and Foster match will probably be played in private, no suitable public hall being at command. It is for $250 a side, three-ball game, 300 points up, on a second-size Phelan & Collender table of the carom pattern.

WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT has been appointed superintendent of a room in Williamsburg.

The match for the championship in which DION should have participated is virtually ended, the time having expired on the 8th inst. DION's money not having been covered, he may claim the cue. Should he do so, it has been suggested that the three claimants, McDEVITT, FOSTER and DION each put up $1,000 and enter into a tournay for cue and money. Had DION played McDEVITT by the 8th and won the cue, it was his intention to return it to the Billiard Congress, on condition that it be made the subject of competition at a national tournament, and on condition also that in that tournament the push shot should not be permitted.

MICHAEL PHELAN played at the Mansion House, Long Branch, on Monday last.

PIERRE CARME was at last accounts out West on a professional tour.

MELVIN FOSTER is expecting a visit from the great French player, whom he has not yet seen, but nevertheless will accommodate, being willing to take the chances of defeat.

Ferry Accident—Inquiry into the Case of John Gordon.

An inquiry was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at 4 No. Centre-street, upon the case of the boy JOHN GORDON, of No. 211 West Houston-street, who was killed while clinging to the wheel of the Christopher-street ferry-boat *James Watt*, on the 10th inst.

George Perry, pilot of the propeller *Newpaw*, running from Hudson to New-York, saw two boys in the water between his boat and the ferry-boat, and another boy in a small-boat ahead of the wheel of the latter; the bow of the small-boat was caught on one of the buckets of the wheel; the wheel made a reverse revolution and the boat was drawn up on it, the boy standing amidships; he afterward saw some pieces of the boat in the water.

Henry Deeley, of No. 422 Hudson-street, was in company with John Gordon and Ormond Keenan in the same boat; in rowing near the ferry-boat we did not see it, and had no time to get out of the way before being struck; Keenan and himself jumped into the water; Gordon stayed in the boat and cried to the pilot, the witness also calling out at the same time; the wheel made one more turn toward us and then stopped and stood still for about five minutes; it then turned toward him again; it then struck the boat and smashed it; the witness could row a little, and Gordon could row sufficiently to get out of the way; was uncertain whether Keenan could row; the boat was ten or twelve feet from the witness and Keenan while in the water.

Bernard Keenan, of No. 35 King-street, testified to being 15 years of age, and was in the row-boat with Gordon and Deeley; on perceiving the ferry-boat he called out to the pilot to stop; at that moment the bow of the ferry-boat struck that of the row-boat and turned it round, sending it against the paddle-wheel; Gordon called to the pilot to stop, which he did for about three minutes; the wheel went round again toward the boat, striking it and breaking it up; Deeley called out again to the pilot to stop, saying that Gordon was in the paddle-wheel; witness swam away in company with Deeley, and both were picked up by a junk man; Gordon was in the boat when witness last saw him; he tried to back water before the boat was run into.

Michael O'Neill, a longshore man, of No. 214 Hammond-street, was standing on the Christopher-street dock, and saw the small-boat in the wheel of the ferry-boat; he heard the boy cry "Stop her! stop her;" the ferry-boat was backed down, and that was the last of the boy's halloaing that he heard; he afterward saw the boat coming down through the wheel in separate pieces.

Wm. R. Lasher, engineer of the boat *James Watt*, of the Hoboken ferry, lives at No. 131 Willow-street, Hoboken, and received two bells to stop the boat, which was done; in about a minute after, an excitement was heard by him among the passengers, who made a rush toward the Hoboken end of the boat; some of them called out to back the boat, to which he paid no attention, but soon after heard a call to back, which he thought came from the pilot, and then obeyed; he gave a turn and a half back, perhaps two turns, and then received a bell to stop backing which he obeyed; the pilot then called through a speaking-trumpet not to move the wheel, which he complied with until desired to go ahead.

Edward S. Barnes, of No. 43 Eighth-avenue, a deck hand on the *James Watt*, was in the pilot-house, and saw the boat with the three boys about 150 yards ahead; the pilot rang one bell to slow the ferry-boat, and the order was obeyed; the boys tried to cross the bow; two boys rowed and one sat in the stern; one boy dropped his oar and the boy in the stern picked it up and commenced rowing contrary to the other boy; the pilot then rang one bell to "slow" and another to stop, which was done; the pilot said he did not dare back the boat, for fear of smashing the boys' boat, which then appeared only thirty yards off; when the boat ran under the fore-quarter, witness descended to the main deck and heard the passengers shouting to back, and also the voice of a man on the dock saying that a boy was on the wheel; he ran to the wheel-house, and found a deck hand looking at the wheel through the open door; the witness jumped on one of the buckets, but saw neither the boy nor the boat; he then ran aft, and saw two boys in the water, about 120 yards from the stern; a boatman picked them up; the pilot after looking for the boys on each side of the boat in the water, and not finding them, took the boat into the slip; he had given no orders to move after the second bell.

Jeremiah Dwyer, of No. 333 West Houston-street, was in a small boat and saw the two boys in the water, and their boat broken in pieces; he picked the boys up; the ferry-boat wheels were stopped, but the boat made headway from the force previously given her.

Joseph Bronk, a deck hand on the propeller *Newpaw*, and living on board, saw the two boys jump from their boat, and the other boy going under the wheel with it, and up the wheel as it turned back; the boy clung to the wheel, but he saw neither him nor the boat afterward.

William Dills, of No. 131 Willow-street, Hoboken, a deck hand on the *James Watt*, looked out of the window of the gentlemen's cabin when the bell rang to "slow," and saw two boys in the water; he ran aft to get a ladder, when some man on the *Newpaw* called out the boy was in the wheel, and that the boat must not be worked; he went at once to the wheel-house, opened the door, and called out "Who is there?" he received no answer, and returned to the stern of the boat, where he again saw the boys in the water; some one on the *Newpaw* called out that the boy had hold of a bucket of the wheel; witness went again to the wheel, but saw no one.

The jury returned a verdict exonerating both the pilot and engineer from blame.

Large Fire in Greene-street—Narrow Escape of Trow's City Directory and Appleton's Buildings—Loss $125,000.

At 2:25 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered on the first floor of the premises Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-street, occupied by D. APPLETON & Co. as a press-room, and by the time an alarm was given they had gained full headway. Unfortunately the firemen had their hands full at the moment in attending a fire at the corner of West Eleventh and West streets, and in answering another alarm on the east side of the town, so they did not arrive at the scene of the fire in such strength as they would otherwise have. Those steamers who did respond to the alarm found themselves powerless to check the progress of the fire, as it had by that time obtained possession of all the upper floors and the entire front of the building was filled with flames. Before many minutes the flames burst through the front windows and created so intense a heat that the leading hosemen were wholly unable to stand before the building. The heat soon showed its strength by attacking the opposite buildings, Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45, the wood work of these premises becoming ignited in several places, causing the firemen to direct all their attention to those buildings until a portion of the walls of the other one had fallen. By the skillful use of streams and hose carried up to the house-tops these buildings were saved from destruction, though they were somewhat damaged by the flames and water.

The building in which the flames originated was doomed to destruction at the start, and the firemen made strenuous and successful efforts to save the large building No. 40, standing on the corner of Grand and Greene streets, occupied by D. APPLETON & Co. as their wholesale publishing house and salesrooms. The attention of a portion of the Department was also paid to the building No. 46, occupied as Trow's City Directory publishing house. By great effort both of these buildings were rescued from the ravages of the flames, the solidity of the walls in the Appleton Building resisting the heat and approach of the flames. The fifth story of this building was soon filled with smoke, but the Insurance Patrol saved the stock from serious damage by covering it with their tarpaulins. The lower floors escaped with scarcely any damage. The upper corner of Trow's building next the fire was set on fire several times, and as often extinguished, the coping partially destroyed and considerable damage inflicted on the building. The contents, however, were not much injured.

At 3:30 o'clock about 15 feet of the front wall of the burning building toppled over into the street, and as the firemen were expecting the event for some minutes, they all escaped injury, one or two being struck by fragments rebounding. As soon as this wall had fallen the flames sank into the buildings and enabled the firemen to approach more closely, which they proceeded to do, and closed in on the element with such vigor that the fire was thereafter confined to that edifice. By 4 o'clock the flames were under control, having gutted the premises from cellar to attic.

The origin of the fire remains as yet unsolved. It appears that the fire was first discovered by the night-watchman on the first floor. It is supposed to have originated somewhere near the shaft, but whether it was caused by friction or not, it is impossible to say at present. Messrs. APPLETON's employes were in the rooms until 9 o'clock. The engine-room is at the rear of the building, altogether removed from the point at which the fire was first discovered. Fire-Marshal BRACKETT will make all necessary investigation in the matter.

The destroyed buildings Nos. 42 and 44, are the property of H. S. HOWARD, and are insured for $30,000 as follows: In the Niagara, $5,000; Lorillard, $6,000; International, $5,000; Knickerbocker, $3,000; State, $2,500; Civic, $2,500; Importers' and Traders', $3,000; Atlantic, $3,000. The first floor was occupied by APPLETON & Co., who have an insurance of $25,000 (probably the full extent of their loss in the following companies: On stock and fixtures—Hamilton, $2,500; Tradesmen's, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,500; Kensington, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Standard, $1,500; North American, of Hartford, $2,500, and Albany City, $1,000. On machinery—Western, of Chicago, $1,000; New-Amsterdam, $1,000; Lorillard, $800; Atlantic, $400. The second, third and fifth floors were occupied by LIEBENROTH & ANED as a blank-book manufactory. They estimate their loss at $50,000, insured as follows: Queen, $6,333 33; Liverpool and London, $5,000; Gerard, $2,500; Sterling, $2,500; Germania, $2,500; Exchange, $2,000; Arctic, $1,500; North American, of Hartford, $1,500; Baltic, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $2,500; Fireman's, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; Humboldt, $2,500; Western, Buffalo, $1,500; Maryland, of Baltimore, $2,500, and other companies, $10,000—total, $51,333 33. MABIE, TODD & Co., gold pen manufacturers, occupied the fourth floor as a manufactory, and their loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $10,000; understood to be insured. The APPLETONS sustain a loss of $500 on their main building, and Mr. TROW about $1,000; both insured. The opposite houses were probably damaged to the extent of $500.

Fire in a Provision Store in Brooklyn—Loss About $40,000—Insurances.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the upper floor of the four-story building, No. 27 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, occupied by W. E. SMITH, provision merchant. A dense volume of smoke was first seen issuing from the windows of the fourth story, and the flames did considerable internal mischief before they burst forth. The fire engines were somewhat tardy in getting to work, but, once started, did excellent service. Inspector FOLK and a large body of Police were early on the ground and facilitated the operations of the firemen by keeping the street clear. It appears that the fire broke out in the smoke-house on the third story, and is supposed to have originated with the over-heating of the apparatus used for the smoking of hams, and its communication with the woodwork. Owing to the persistent efforts of the firemen to drench the establishment, the flames were confined to the upper part of the premises, the other portions of the building sustaining considerable damage by water. Mr. SMITH estimated his loss on stock at $30,000, and is insured as follows: In the Phœnix, $5,000; in the Atlantic, $5,000; in the Montauk, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000. The building is owned by VALENTINE & BERGEN, and sustained damage to the amount of about $6,000; insured in the Phœnix, Montauk, Continental and Nassau Insurance Companies. The building No. 29, occupied by VALENTINE & BERGEN, wholesale grocers, sustained damage to the extent of about $5,000; insured in the companies already named.

Some damage was done also to No. 25, occupied by ROBERT H. STOREY, harnessmaker; the loss on stock and building amounted to about $2,000; insured in the United States Insurance Company for $4,000, and in the Long Island Insurance Company for $1,000. The insurance on Mr. STOREY's stock amounts to $5,000 in the Long Island Company.

The West Eleventh-street Fire.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that a fire occurred at the foot of West Eleventh-street at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Some further details have been since obtained. The flames originated in the stables, Nos. 375 and 377 West Eleventh-street, and soon extended to the grain and hay depot of BANKS, ROYCE & Co., whose loss is estimated at $10,000; they are insured for $5,000 in the Grocers' and Globe Companies. The first floor of No. 377 West Eleventh-street, corner of West-street was occupied as a bar-room by JOHN C. CLAUSON. Damaged $1,000. Insured for $1,500 in the New Amsterdam. The buildings are owned by G. B. LAWTON. Loss, $20,000. Insurance not ascertained. The three-story tenement-house, No. 373 West Eleventh-street, was damaged to the extent of $100. Insured. The first and third floors are occupied by SARAH COLES as dwellings, and the second floor by JOHN C. CLAUSON. Loss, $500. Insured. JOSEPH SMITH, a colored teamster, in the employ of BANKS, ROYCE & Co., was arrested on suspicion of arson.

The Master Masons.

A regular meeting of the master masons was held at No. 51 Liberty-street, yesterday, Mr. CONOVER occupying the chair.

Mr. ROSS reported that the result of the conference between committees of the master masons and bricklayers was not in every respect satisfactory. The Committee on behalf of the bricklayers were willing to modify the restrictions concerning the engagement of apprentices, but they insisted upon the eight-hour system. Inasmuch as the master masons never conceded to the bricklayers the right of controlling apprentices or enforcing rules governing the trade, the Committee on behalf of the master masons voted not to accede to the propositions presented by their opponents. The consequence was that the conference amounted to nothing at all.

On motion, the report was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. EIDLITZ reported that there were now on the books eight master masons employing ten-hour men. Four of these were in addition to those previously reported.

A member suggested that, inasmuch as the employers had succeeded in a great measure in counteracting the strike movement, they should meet at No. 51 Liberty-street in a body, and celebrate the event by a grand jubilee. No action, however, was taken on the suggestion.

Mr. EIDLITZ stated that he knew of sixty master-masons employing ten-hour men. He thought the time had come when the Society could transact all its business by meeting once a week, instead of three times a week as heretofore. He concluded by making a motion to that effect.

Mr. ROSS strenuously opposed the motion. He believed in the efficacy of meeting three times a week. The Society had not yet achieved its object in full. It had got to exercise greater patience and firmness. As for himself, he would come to the meetings if only ten persons were present. The master masons desired to exchange views with reference to their business, and it was proper that those who needed assistance in any way should be provided with a prompt means of obtaining relief.

Mr. EIDLITZ replied that the Executive Committee could fully represent the Society in the matter of extending aid to the needy. The master masons were now busy in looking after their personal interests, and he did not think it was essential to their interests that they should be called upon to meet together oftener than once a week.

Mr. ROSS stated that a great deal yet remained to be done by the Society. The members were not there for the purpose of aiding themselves alone, but with a view of advancing the interests of the workingmen with whom they were closely connected. He then alluded to the fact that the high prices now demanded for erecting buildings would not always last, and drew the conclusion that if the workingmen persisted in their eight-hour movement they alone would be the sufferers in the end. The standard of workmanship was much inferior to what it was some years ago. Not long since an apprentice, who had been with him a year and a half, left his service in consequence of intimidation from the older employes, and he was confident the same apprentice was now at work as a journeyman.

A vote was then taken on the question of adjournment, and it was decided to meet again at the same place on Monday at 2 P. M.

Mr. STEVENS stated that he knew of a master mason who a few weeks since hesitated to comply with the rules of the Society, with reference to the ten-hour system, because he was afraid his men would desert him, and who now had more applicants than he could employ under the same system.

Mr. ROSS called attention to the fact that the carpenters engaged to do work on the buildings in course of construction at the corner of Eleventh-street and Fourth-avenue, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, refused to adjust the main beams on account of the bricklayers' strike.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday.

The Cattle Disease—Suggestions from the Board of Health.

The Board of Health has issued the following regulations, which, if properly respected by railroad companies and drovers, will greatly aid in preventing the further spread of the cattle disease:

1. Herds of cattle now affected in pasture should not be transported, but all cattle taken sick should be immediately separated from the herd, and the herd moved to a new pasture, if possible.

2. No cars should be used in the transportation of cattle which have not been properly cleaned and disinfected according to rules herein given.

3. If the disease appears among cattle *en route*, they should be disembarked and separated from the well cattle, and the herd should be kept under skilled inspectors until sanitary restrictions are withdrawn. They should be supplied with pasturage and soft food, salt, and an abundant supply of fresh water.

4. The herd should not be in pens or pastures which have been previously used for diseased cattle, unless such inclosures have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

5. Cattle, on arriving at market, should be "yarded" at a distance as far as practicable from enclosures where diseased cattle have been or are kept, and should be properly supplied with water and food.

6. When the disease appears among cattle after arriving at market, the same cares hould be exercised as when the disease breaks out, but none of the exposed herd should be slaughtered until sanitary restriction is withdrawn.

In conclusion, we would suggest that at suitable places on the railroads over which diseased cattle are liable to be transported, and at every herd yard used by the transport cars on such railroads, there should be a skilled and searching inspection of every animal that arrives from the West or from any infected district. The inspectors should be in daily communication with each other and with this Board.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. Eckford.

The old ex-champion Eckfords, yesterday obtained a most noteworthy triumph on the occasion of their return match with the Mutual Club. The Union grounds were crowded outside and in, and when the victory was declared in favor of the Eckfords, the utmost excitement prevailed. Not only was it a club victory, but a decided triumph for MARTIN, the noted medium-paced pitcher of the Eckfords. We append the score:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b.	3	3	McMahon, r. f.	3	1
Wood, 2d b.	3	3	Dockney, c.	2	3
Eggler, c. f.	2	3	Wolters, p.	4	0
Martin, p.	4	0	Galvin, 1st b.	3	1
Nelson, s. s.	1	1	Pike, l. f.	3	1
Malone, r. f.	4	2	Stockman, 3d b.	5	1
Hodes, c.	3	2	Devyr, s. s.	2	2
Patterson, l. f.	3	2	Swandell, c. f.	4	1
Brown, 3d b.	4	1	Flanly, 2d b.	1	2
Total	27	18	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Eckford	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	7	0—18
Mutual	1	3	1	2	0	0	4	1	0—12

UMPIRE—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. W. H. Dongan and W. J. Watson.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and thirty minutes.

OLYMPIC VS. STAR.

The contest between these Clubs yesterday, on the Capitoline grounds, resulted in the well-earned triumph of the new amateur nine of the Star Club, by a score of 15 to 13, after a very closely-contested and well-played game, some very fine fielding being shown on both sides during the contest. The fine play of the two short stops was especially noteworthy, as was the excellent catching of JEWELL, of the Stars. The following is the score:

OLYMPIC.	O.	R.	B.	STAR.	O.	R.	B.
Force, s. s.	4	1	2	Rogers, c. f.	4	2	3
Dennison, 1st b.	4	1	1	Galpin, 2d b.	3	2	3
Malone, c.	1	2	5	Cummings, p.	3	1	1
McLean, 3d b.	4	0	1	Clyne, r. f.	3	1	0
Cope, r. f.	4	1	0	Manley, 3d b.	3	2	0
Robinson, l. f.	2	3	3	Reeves, s. s.	3	2	2
Dick, 2d b.	3	1	1	Jewell, c.	2	3	3
Woods, c. f.	1	3	1	Johnson, l. f.	2	1	2
Leech, p.	4	1	2	Worth, 1st b.	4	1	0
Totals	27	13	16	Totals	27	15	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Olympic	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	0—13
Star	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	0	0—15

UMPIRE—Mr. Elmendorf, of the Excelsior Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Allen and Stering.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and ten minutes.

To-day the Stars play the Harlem Club, when another grand game may be looked for.

Alleged Malpractice by a Midwife.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday took the *ante-mortem* statement of MARY ANN CRIMMINS, at No. 36½ Oak-street, who, it is alleged, has undergone an operation for the purpose of producing an abortion. The following is an abstract of her statement:

Mary Ann Crimmins, aged 23, of No. 36½ Oak-street, being duly sworn, deposed: I was employed as a waitress at Messrs. Thrall & Rodgers' eating saloon, No. 145 Fulton-street; about six months ago I became acquainted with a customer who called himself Thompson; soon after this I ascertained that I was pregnant and took some medicines to produce a miscarriage, but did not succeed; on the 3d of August Thompson took me to the door of No. 160 Laurens-street; he told me the occupant was a Mrs. Rolf, who was a female physician, and who might do me some good; I entered the house at six P. M. that day, and I identify the woman now present, Mary Julia Williams *alias* Mrs. Rolf, as being there; after some conversation she told me that I was pregnant; she asked me if I could find the gentleman; I said that I could not, and that I was poor; Thompson told me to say this; she said her charge was $50, but as I did not know where the man was she would relieve me for $10, which I gave; she then performed an operation upon me. [Witness here described the operation.] She told me that if I did not get all right to come and see her again in a few days, but if I got well to let her know; she also gave me some pills to take; a day or two after the operation I had slight pains, which increased so that I was compelled to leave my place and come home; Dr. Keane was called in, who inquired minutely into my case, and I told him all the particulars; I have not taken any medicine, nor had anything done to me since Mrs. Rolf operated except what Dr. Keane prescribed; I don't know Thompson's first name, nor do I know where he does business; I don't believe that Thompson is his right name; I have not seen Mrs. Rolf since the operation until to-day.

James J. Keane, M. D., deposed: I live at No. 76 James-street; on the morning of Aug. 12 I was called to see Mary A. Crimmins at No. 36½ Oak-street; found her suffering considerable pain; on hearing her statements I reported the case to the Police; from her symptoms I considered the fœtus discharged; I am still in attendance on the patient, whom I do not consider out of danger; in my opinion, her condition is the result of an attempt at abortion, which attempt threatens inflammation of the womb.

Detective HORBETH, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the accused, and Coroner ROLLINS committed her for further examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DELINQUENT POLICE OFFICER.—On Wednesday Officer JOHN HAMBLIN, attached in some way to the Fourth Precinct of Police, met Officer HEY of the Twenty-seventh, and asked if a burglary had not been committed in Courtlandt-street. HEY was ignorant of the fact, but discovered on investigation that a quantity of copper had been stolen from a store in that street. HAMBLIN then told HEY that the crime had been committed by a man who had a cut on the hand, also giving his name, and the arrest was made in due time. When Officer HEY brought the prisoner before Justice HOGAN he could give no evidence against the accused, as HAMBLIN was the only person who could do so. The latter officer failed to appear before the magistrate until summoned yesterday, when he declined to give any information in the case, saying it would cost the witnesses their lives to appear, and was quite impertinent to the magistrate. Justice HOGAN reprimanded HAMBLIN, and stated that this was not the first time HAMBLIN had sought to defeat the ends of justice, and alluded to the fact that a complaint of grand larceny was still pending against him in the District Attorney's office. On being informed that if the evidence in the burglary case was not furnished by him a complaint would be made before the Police Commissioners, HAMBLIN left the Court, declaring "that he had given all the evidence he had, and he would not do anything more." Justice HOGAN directed Sergt. GILMORE, of the Court Squad, to enter a charge against the delinquent officer.

THE FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest yesterday over the remains of PATRICK RONAN, who died in consequence of injuries sustained on the 25th of July, by the premature explosion of a blast on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. It will be remembered that RONAN had both his arms shattered, his eyesight nearly destroyed, and sustained other severe injuries on the body, death ensuing on Thursday, at St. Luke's Hospital. RICHARD ELLIOTT, of No. 148 East Forty-second-street, and a blaster, testified that deceased was foreman on the contract of excavating for the foundation of a new church, and witness put a canister full of some new kind of powder into the drill which RONAN rammed down with a swab stick in a very gentle manner. While so engaged the charge exploded and injured the deceased as described. THOS. CRIMMINS and his son JOHN D. CRIMMINS, the contractors on the job, testified that the powder had been frequently used by them without any accident. As none of the witnesses could give a definite description of the powder, the case was laid over until Tuesday next.

A PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, NATHANIEL W. SWIFT, now under arrest in the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat in two places with a penknife. The attention of the keepers was fortunately drawn to SWIFT's cell before he could effect his purpose, and the weapon taken from him. Drs. NEALIS and ANDERSON, who are attached to the prison, were at once summoned, and they dressed the wounds. SWIFT seemed quite determined to die, saying he was in despair at his condition. Finding that the unfortunate man would probably repeat the attempt or tear off the bandages, he was placed under restraint, and his hands confined by being strapped to a bed.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.—About the last sale of the stock of subsistence stores and war materiel collected for the use of the army during the late rebellion, will take place on the 20th inst., as stated in our advertising columns. It consists of a quantity of desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables. The attention of the public is called thereto, in order that the Government may obtain the largest amount possible. These desiccated vegetables are good for almost every description of food; they would be cheap food, easily carried, for laborers making railroads, for emigrants on board ships, or for feeding stock during the Winter months when food is scarce and dear.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 40 King-street, over the body of ROBERT LINDHEIM, aged 9 years, who was accidentally drowned in the small skating-pond in the Central Park, near Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Deceased and his sister were playing near the lake on Thursday, when he attempted to sound the pond with a stick, and falling in was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.... HENRY FRANCOIS STILES, a resident of Hopewell Hill, N. B., and a sailor on board the brig *C. T. Tompkins*, from St. Johns, fell from a small boat into the East River yesterday, near Pier No. 47, and was drowned. The remains were not recovered.

VIOLATING THE HOTEL LAW.—HORACE WHITING was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Hogan on the complaint of FERDINAND P. EARLE, proprietor of Earle's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre streets. It appears that the prisoner registered himself on the 7th inst. at the hotel as H. K. KINNY, and remained in possession of a room until yesterday, refusing to pay for the same, as he was penniless. His carpet-bag was found to contain an old lamp and a ham. The accused was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—MARTIN JOYCE, of No. 41 Mulberry-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday at the Tombs, and preferred a charge of felonious assault against JAMES FERRIS and CATHARINE FERRIS, who had been arrested by Officer MONAHAN, of the Sixth Precinct. It appears that a dispute arose between the parties on Thursday, when the accused struck the complainant several times on the head with a hatchet, cutting him severely in six places. The prisoners were held for trial.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A ROOF.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of FERDINAND MORRINGE, a native of Germany, aged 60. The witnesses testified that deceased was in the habit of sleeping on the roof of his residence, No. 426 Fifth-street, and it is supposed that he rolled off while asleep, as the body was found in the yard at an early hour yesterday morning. A verdict in accordance with this theory was rendered.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count de Berlaymont, of Belgium, is at the Hoffman House. Postmaster-Gen. A. W. Randall, of Washington, is at the Astor House. Gov. Bigelow, of California, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Erskine, of Georgia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE BONNEY.—Hon. B. W. BONNEY, formerly Judge of the Superior Court of this City, and at present a member of the Board of Audit, had a paralytic stroke at the rooms of the Union League Club on Thursday evening and was removed to his residence where he is now confined to his bed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—On Thursday evening Officer LAMB, of the Fiftieth Precinct, undertook to arrest some young persons for throwing stones on the street at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Union-street, when they commenced an assault upon him. Sergt. HALL, who was out at the time, rushed to the officer's assistance and succeeded in arresting FRANCIS BOYLE and JOHN BOYLE, brothers. They were taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday. FRANCIS was sent to jail for ten days, and JOHN was held to bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SOMETHING FOR THEATRICAL MANAGERS TO THINK OF.—CHARLES WHITE, well known in negro minstrel circles, was brought before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday, charged with violating the Internal Revenue law by carrying on an exhibition at the Athenæum, on the nights of the 9th, 10th and 11th of June without having paid the special tax, which the law provides shall be paid by all persons managing public entertainments. Mr. WHITE admitted neglect, but not wilful avoidance of the law. The examination of the case was adjourned until the 28th inst.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—On Thursday night, at a late hour, the residence of Mrs. COCHRANE, No. 92 Poplar-street, was entered by burglars, who prepared a large quantity of goods for removal, but being alarmed they fled. The only missing property is a child's bank containing $4. Mrs. COCHRANE's family was absent in the country when the house was entered.

THE NEW BROOM, &c.—Collector TORREY, of the Second District, just appointed in place of Col. WOOD, is making clean work among the illicit distilleries, but as usual, his deputies succeed in not obtaining, or at least in not exposing the names of the parties involved. Stills are found, but they, very stupidly, do not have any owners.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—JOHN DOUGHERTY, a youth of 17 years, in the employ of Mr. BOGAN, baker at No. 620 Court-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having collected and appropriated to his own use the sum of $100 belonging to his employer. He was locked up to await examination.

SALE OF THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The New-York and Flushing Railroad has been sold to ORANGE JUDD, proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, and a resident of Flushing. Great improvement in the management of the road is anticipated by the people of Flushing and vicinity, and it is thought that the increased accommodations resulting from the change, and from the construction of the new Flushing and North Side Railroad, will give an impetus to the prosperity of that section of Long Island, and enhance the value of property.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

Before Judge Garvin.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MARRIAGE?—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Henner vs. Hermann.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $25,000 damages, which the plaintiff, a young lady of about 20 years, alleges she has sustained in consequence of the defendant having refused to marry her pursuant to agreement. In some of its aspects this is a very remarkable case. The defendant was arrested on a civil process, soon after the commencement of the action, and held to bail. The matter came before the Court to-day, on a motion made by defendant's counsel to have him discharged from arrest, or, as an alternative, to have the bail reduced to a more reasonable amount. On the part of the plaintiff, it is averred that Mr. HERMANN promised to marry her; that his positive promise was given to her upon several occasions. That plaintiff and defendant lived together for some time as husband and wife. That he introduced her to his friends as his wife, and finally that she had a child of which he was the father.

On the other hand the defendant's counsel introduced affidavits on the motion to set aside the order of arrest, which were to the effect that no promise of marriage was ever made by him, that he was not the father of the child, &c. Counsel took the ground that his client should be discharged, for the reason that if plaintiff's affidavit were untrue, of course he could not be held; but if the fact stated by her were true, then by the laws of the State of New-York, which make consent the only essential element to a legal marriage, they are husband and wife. Hence that the action must fail, in whichever view the Judge saw fit to take of the case as presented.

In reply, the plaintiff's counsel urged that the defendant had offered to go before a proper official, or before a minister of the Gospel, and have the marriage ceremony properly performed, provided by so doing he could be released from the custody of the Sheriff. This fact of itself showed that defendant knew and felt that the plaintiff and himself were not lawfully husband and wife. The defendant had stated repeatedly that he would never live with her, and that his only motive in having a formal ceremony performed was to get released from custody and from giving bail. The plaintiff said she had no confidence in him after courting her, seducing her and then abandoning her in the manner already stated. She would marry him, however, notwithstanding all he had done, and all he had said subsequent to his arrest by the Sheriff, provided he would give the requisite security to treat her as his wife and properly provide for his child. But this he had refused to do. A strong point was made by her counsel to the effect that what had been done or said by her under a misapprehension, or while deluded and deceived by the defendant, was not binding upon her. She had a right to disprove them if she chose. It would be a sad state of things, said counsel, if any man in the City of New-York can become acquainted with a marriageable lady, and by deceptive arts win her affections, introduce her to his friends as his wife after he has seduced her by promising to make her such, and then abandon her when a child is born, and she is forever dishonored and disgraced. And then to cap the climax of his wickedness and sum up all his villainy, when she commences against him a civil suit to recover damages for a breach of the contract, he says: "Madam, in law I am your husband. By the laws of this State no formal ceremony before a minister of the Gospel, or before Judge or other official, is necessary. All that is required is that we mutually acknowledge in the presence of at least two witnesses, that we take each other for husband and wife. I have said to my friends that you are my wife, and you have as much as admitted to them that I am your husband. And if it were not so, there is our infant, and when a man and wife live together it is presumptive evidence that they are man and wife. You can't certainly bring a suit against me to recover damages for a breach of the marriage contract. True, I do not recognize you as my wife in some respects. You could not inherit my property, and your child is the son of nobody. You shall not live with me; you cannot take my name, nor can our boy; and yet, for the purposes of this action you are my lawful wife."

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

By Judge Garvin.

Anna Hartman *vs.* George Kitzreider et al.; complaint dismissed with costs.

Chas. N. Shepard *vs.* Guston Heineken et al.; motion for new trial denied.

Samuel Ackerman *vs.* Sarah E. Ackerman; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Margaret Russell *vs.* Wm. Beman; motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of Chas. Lang to be discharged from custody; bail accepted and prisoner discharged.

Rowland Worthington (two cases) *vs.* Alphonse Wolfe; motion granted.

Edward Murphy *vs.* Cornelius O'Reilly; motion granted.

Dennis Flynn *vs.* Daniel H. Baldwin; motion granted and action discontinued, on payment of costs to be taxed by the Clerk.

In the matter of the petition of James Reilly and James Burns to be discharged from custody; prisoners discharged.

Alice Hanson, by her guardian, &c., *vs.* Bernard Ruppe; motion granted.

Aaron Friedman *vs.* Nicholas Dewes; motion granted on terms.

Wm. L. Black *vs.* Cornelius B. Payne; motion granted without costs.

The Dennis Run, &c., Oil Co. *vs.* The Same; motion granted with costs.

George S. Cameron *vs.* The Same; the same decision.

Charles Bayer *vs.* Joseph Tagliabue; motion granted.

Joseph Sperry *vs.* Wm. Dodd; motion granted.

Adolph Bayer *vs.* Joseph Tagliabue; motion granted.

Joseph Sperry *vs.* William Dodd; complaint dismissed, unless plaintiff serve his complaint within ten days and pay $7 costs.

Peter Fitch *vs.* Louisa A. Fitch; interrogatories to be filed and served, and case adjourned to Aug. 21, 1868.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 14, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝	300	Cary Improvement	10⅜
22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		200	do......2d call	1⅝
	'64	110⅝	100	Pacific Mail...s30	101⅜
20,000	do.	110⅝	200	Adams Ex.	51
10,000	do.	110⅝	600	do.	50⅞
100,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		200	do.	50⅞
	'65	112⅝	100	do...b30	50⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.,		1750	do.	50
	'67	108⅝	100	do.	49
25,000	do.	108⅝	500	do......s60	48
22,000	do.	108⅝	500	do......s60	47⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		500	do......s60	47
	'62	114⅝	200	do......2d call	49
10,000	U.S. 5-20s x-c, '68	108⅜	100	do.	48⅞
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		100	N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅜
	C.	109⅞	100	Erie R.	57⅛
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex C.	54	100	do.	57⅜
5,000	Ga. St. 6s		10	do.	58
1,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	73⅛	100	Erie R. Pf.	72
30,000	do.	73	400	Chi. & R. I.	111⅛
1,000	do......2d call	73	100	do......2d call	112⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new		500	Hud. River R.	137
	b.c	63⅜	100	do......s60	136⅜
5,000	do......2d call	63	100	do......2d call	136⅝
6,000	do.	63⅝	88	N.Y. & N.H. R.	145
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.		6	Mich. Cen. R.	120
	2d call	65	300	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	92⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol..b.call	100⅜
90,000	do......2d call	93	600	do.	100
8,000	do.	92⅞	100	do......2d call	100⅛
12,000	do......bet. call	93	200	do.	100
11,000	C. & N.W.C. B.	92	400	Mil. & St. P.R.I.	76
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77	100	do......s30	74⅜
7,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅞	200	do......s60	74
5,000	do.	95	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	82
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89⅝	100	do.	82⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	100	300	do.	82⅜
20	Cent. National	108	100	do.	82⅜
25	Am. Ex. Bank	120⅞	300	Tol. W. & W......s60	50⅜
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k	128	100	do.	50⅜
17	Del. & Hud. C.	128⅞	100	do......2d call	50⅜
50	W. U. Tel.	33⅝	22	New-Jersey C. R.	119⅞
400	Mer. U. Ex.	23	100	P. F. W. & C.	108⅜
500	do.	22⅝	5	Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
100	do.	22⅝	100	Del. L. & W.	119⅝
100	do.	22⅝	100	Bost., H. & E.	2
300	do.	23			

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20.R. '62	109	10,000	Tenn St 6s.new.	63⅝
53,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108⅞	5,000	Missouri 6s	93
6,000	5-20s, C, '62	114⅝	5,000	P., F.W. & C. 3d	91⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	110⅝	100	Canton Co.	47
5,000	do.	110⅝	500	West. U. Tel.	33⅝
50,000	do.	110⅝	100	Pacific Mail	102⅝
105,000	do.	109⅞	12	do.	102
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	100	do.	102⅝
50,000	5-20s, ex C., '65	112⅝	500	Adams Ex.	48
3,000	do.	112⅝	200	do......s60	47
50,000	do.	112	100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅝
225,000	5-20s, C., '65 new	108⅝	50	Del. & Hud. Ca.	128
300,000	do.	108⅝	600	N. Y. Cen.	127⅝
400,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	109	300	do.	127⅝
4,000	do.	109	100	do.	128
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	108⅝	1600	Erie R.	53⅝
50,000	do.	108⅝	500	Reading R......s60	90
60,000	do.	108⅝	100	do.	90⅝
370,500	do.	108⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅞
10,000	5-20s, ex. C, '68	108⅝	100	Clev. & Tol.	99⅞
35,000	do.	108⅝	200	Chi. & R. I.	111⅝
10,000	do.	108⅝	200	do......s60	111
60,000	do.	108⅝	200	Mil. & St. P.	73⅝
20,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	63⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81
20,000	do.	63⅝	100	do.	81⅝
19,000	do.	63⅝	400	Tol., W. & W.	50⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s. new.		100	P, F, W. & C.	108⅝
	bet. call	72	100	do.	108
			100	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	99⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	54	300	N. Y. Cen......c	128⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...s3	26⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅞
200	Amer. Ex.	42	100	do.	108⅝
20	do.	41⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.	85
20	do.	41⅝	100	do.	84⅞
400	Adams Ex.	51	100	Mil. & St. P......s60	74⅝
100	do.	50⅜	100	do.	74
200	do.	50⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
200	do.	50⅜	100	do.	87
400	Erie R......b3	57⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts......b3	87
300	do.	57½	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	111⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex......b3	24	100	do.	112
10	do.	24	100	do.	111⅞
100	do......s3	24	300	Chi. & N.W.	82⅜
200	do.	24	300	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	82⅜
			500	do.	82⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, x c.	65	100	West. U. Tel......s3	33⅜
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63⅝	100	Quicksilver	21⅝
5,000	do.	63⅝	3500	N. Y. Cen......s3	128
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x c.	73	400	do.	127⅝
20	American Ex...s30.	40	200	do.	127⅝
20	do.	40	100	do......b10	127⅝
40	do.	40	400	Erie R.	55⅝
300	Adams Ex.	48⅝	700	do......s3	55⅝
100	do.	48⅜	800	Reading R.	90⅝
200	do.	48⅝	500	do......s3	90⅝
200	do......s60	47	100	Tol., W. & W.	50⅝
800	do.	48⅝	100	O. & M. R.	29⅝
200	do......b30	48⅝	400	Mil. & St. P.	74⅝
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	48⅝	100	do.	74⅝
50	Mer. U. Ex.	23	300	do.	74
100	do.	23⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I......s3	84⅝
1000	do......s3	23	100	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅝
400	do.	22⅝	900	do.	87
430	Pacific M.	102⅝	100	Clev. & Tol.	100⅝
200	do.	102	1200	do.	100
600	do.	102⅝	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	111⅝
100	do......s30	102	100	Chi. & N.W......b3	82⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	81⅝
400	do.	33⅝	200	Bos., Hart. & Erie.	22

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex...s3	25	100	Canton Co.	46⅝
200	do.	25⅝	300	Reading R......s3	90⅝
200	U. S. Ex......s60	40	100	M. & St. P.	73⅝
100	Mer. U. Ex.	23	100	do.	73⅝
100	Pacific Mail	102⅝	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	108
200	do.	102⅝	300	do.	108⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	100	O. & Miss. R......s3	29⅝
500	do......s3	33⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R......s3	127⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅝
700	do.	127⅝	200	do.	86⅝
200	Erie R.	53⅝	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	99⅝
500	do.	53	200	do.	99⅝
1600	do.	53⅝	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	111⅝
800	do......s3	53⅝	400	Ch. & N. W. Pf......s3	81⅝
50	do.	53	500	do.	81⅝

FRIDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

Call loans were quoted easy to-day at from 3@5 ℔ cent., on a well supplied and moderately active market. The main inquiry for aid came from the Stock firms, whose wants were generally met at the average figure of 4 ℔ cent. The mercantile demand was a little more animated,—strictly choice to good paper passing at from 5@7, mostly at 6@7 ℔ cent. per annum. There was some outflow of currency reported, chiefly in aid of produce movements from the interior, but it was of little moment.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $7,367,565; payments, $4,764,260; balance, $83,947,420. The receipts include for Customs, $382,000; for Gold Notes, $37,000.

The Gold market, though opening quite strong and buoyant at 147⅞@148, went sharply against the operators for a rise during the afternoon, the price having fallen to 146⅞ on much more liberal offerings, partly on speculative account. The customs call was less urgent. Thus far, this week, however, it has averaged about $510,000 a day, which would run the aggregate for the entire week, above $3,000,000. No considerable specie engagements were reported up to a late hour of the day, for to-morrow's European steamers. The latest Gold figures were 147.

Very little activity was reported in Foreign Exchange, the supply of which, particularly of second-class sterling bills, was extensive. The best 60-day bills on London were done at 109⅞, though the leading drawers were asking 109⅛. Second-class drafts were quoted at the wide range of from 108⅞@109⅛, with a slow market for them.

In the Public Funds there was a notable pressure to sell, especially the later issues of the Five Twenties, and as there was no corresponding outlet for the increased offerings of the coin bearing bonds, prices yielded materially on a weak and somewhat feverish market up to the close.

A fall of 5 ℔ cent. was marked at the Stock Board on Erie Shares to-day, under vigorous hammering on the part of the *bear* interest. Some transactions were rported as low as 51⅞, the lowest point yet reached on the present movement against the property. New-York Central shares yielded 1½@1⅞ ℔ cent.; and most of the prominent street favorites sympathized in the decline to the extent of ½@1½ ℔ cent. Erie was, of course, the disturbing element; and in this stock there was unusual excitement. A severe depression was also noted in Express Stocks, the offerings of which were very heavy. Border State Bonds were in less request, and weak in price. The latest Stock figures compare as follows with the closing quotations of yesterday.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	108⅜
American Gold Coin	147⅞	147
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	73⅛	72
New-York Central	128	126⅞
Erie Railway	57⅛	52⅛
Reading Railway	91⅛	90⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111⅛
Northwest Common	82⅛	82⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅛	81⅛
Michigan Southern	85⅛	84
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅛	107⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅛	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	102⅞	102
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	81
St. Paul Common	75	73⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	125
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	113⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 reg	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅝	6's Currency	102⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Indiana 5 ℔ c. war loan	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1875	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	103	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	64⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. ods	63⅜
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s., n. b.	55⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 6s.	85
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72
Kentucky 6s.	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	72⅛
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99½	Missouri 6s.	92⅞
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	93
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	Louisiana 6s.	63
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s.	130
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s, L'ge bds.	130
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	Connecticut 6s.	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Irving	110
Merchants'	121	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	121
Union	121	Corn Exchange	126
America	143	Continental	102⅝
North River	108	Commonwealth	115
Seventh Ward	112	Importers' & Trad's	127
State of New-York	115	Park	151
Commerce	120	Central National	108
Ocean	107	First National	200
American Exchange	120½	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Republic	120	Tenth National	100
Bank of N. America	109	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	93	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Chi. & R. I. Pac.	94⅞
Erie 1st M. Ex.	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅝
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91½	Clev. & Tol. S F.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-'70	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	101⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅝
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ c. 1870	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90⅝	Peninsula R.R. bonds	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	90⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	93
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅝		

The following letter is from Col. R. W. PULLIAM, President of the Raleigh National Bank, to Gen. L. G. ESTES, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, relative to the finances of the State:

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Aug. 10, 1868.

Gen. L. G. Estes, Chairman Committee on Finance, House of Representatives:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of this date, soliciting my opinion in regard to the financial condition of the State, and the bill now before the Legislature providing for paying the interest on the public debt, and whether it can be safely adopted with a prospect of being continued without oppressive taxation, I beg to say first, that in my judgment the resumption of the payment of interest is no longer one of expediency. It is manifestly both a duty and a necessity, indeed it looms up in importance, transcending and overshadowing all others, and should subordinate all others.

The beneficial results anticipated from the adoption of this policy are so fully and so ably set forth in your speech in the House of Representatives on the Funding bill published in the *Standard* of this morning, I deem it necessary to add only a few thoughts, and adopt your figures in illustration of the ability of the people to meet all the requirements contemplated in the bill.

Viewing the immediate resources of the Treasury, it may be safely affirmed that the interest falling due Oct. 1, 1868, and Jan. 1, 1869, together with the current expenses of the Government, can be met, unless the assets be frittered away by injudicious appropriations or useless and unwise legislation. Nor is this a bare assumption. The figures confirm its truth. Nor is it necessary for you to be niggardly in the payment of your public officers. I take as a truthful maxim that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." If you expect your work to be well done you must employ competent workmen and pay them for doing it.

In regard to the regular payment of the interest hereafter as the installments fall due, all depends upon future legislation. Basing the revenue estimates upon two hundred and fifty millions of dollars' worth of taxable property, (being the assessed value at the date of the last official report,) it may be regarded as only necessary to guard scrutinizingly the appropriations, and carefully adjust the Tax bills and no oppression would be felt, and if it be found the burden is greater than in years before the war, certainly it would only be realizing the reasonable expectations of an intelligent population.

The debt, although incurred when there existed property that has been swept away, is nevertheless a debt that cannot be ignored and will be found less oppressive in reality than it appears in anticipation.

The interest promptly paid is all to which our minds are directed.

Failing to pay the interest as required by the Constitution would be inexpressibly detrimental in every aspect in which the subject is presented to my mind. Our system of internal improvements, upon the completion of which hangs the bright hopes of the future, would perish, and our character for integrity, the glory and the pride of every true-hearted Carolinian, would be blighted forever. I will conclude this brief letter by referring again to your figures in support of the opinion that our public debt is controllable, that the interest can be paid without oppressive taxation, and that it is wise to move steadily in that direction. Tendering any assistance in my power to render its accomplishment, I remain yours, most truly,

R. W. PULLIAM, President.

The Money market of Chicago is noticed in Wednesday's *Tribune* thus:

"The improvement in all branches of the goods trades is noticeable since last week. There is a fair business doing in both dry and wet goods, and country orders are liberal, both in numbers and amounts. The revival, however, has not reached any department of trade in the city requiring large accommodations for money. Grain shipments Eastward are comparatively light yet, and, though a few of the banks report an increase in the city demand for money, the majority report no increase whatever in that way, though all concur in saying that country orders for currency are large and increasing day by day. The supply of loanable funds is very large here yet, and, among the banks in general, is far ahead of the demand.

"Exchange between banks was flat at $1 ℔ $1,000 off to-day. There is but a limited amount of exchange making by shipments of grain, but a good deal is coming in from the country."

And of the Money market of Cincinnati, the *Evening Chronicle* of Wednesday says:

"There is no great activity in financial circles to-day, but the demand for money is good, and almost, if not quite, equal to the desire of the banks. The market is still working with comfortable ease, but there is less lenity in rates of discount than we have had for the last few weeks. Country bankers are drawing down their balances, and the indications are that this is but the beginning of the call for money to move the grain crop. In some instances money is loaned on call at 6@8 ℔ cent., but this is neither a favorite way of borrowing or loaning in our market. The regular discount rates are firm at 8@10 ℔ cent. to depositors, and 10@12 ℔ cent. to outside parties. The amount of good commercial paper on the street is limited. More would find a ready sale; 12 ℔ cent. is the ruling rate on the street."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of the Sugar Refineries of that city, thus:

"The business of sugar refining in this city has become one of great importance, and is increasing in extent every year. There are at present six large establishments constantly employed, owned as follows: DAVIS, MCKEAN & CO., Philadelphia Refinery; NEWHALL, BORIE & CO., Pennsylvania Refinery; HARRISON, HAVEMEYER & CO., Franklin Refinery; FICKEN & WILLIAMS, KUSENBERG & CO., TAYLOR & GILLESPIE, besides several large establishments that extract sugar from molasses. JOSEPH S. LOVERING established the Philadelphia Refinery, it being the first in this city, about the year 1820, and refined for some time 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds of the raw sugar per year, and this was all that was made in Philadelphia at that time, and about one-half of all refined in the United States. The six houses named above now refine about 190,000,000 pounds per year of the raw sugar, costing at the present prices $22,000,000 in gold. The duty paid to the Government upon this sugar amounts to about $6,000,000 annually. To melt and refine the 190,000,000 pounds, the following, among other expenses, are incurred: For wages, $950,000 per year; for coopers, $700,000; for fuel and material used, $736,000. The sugar, when refined, produces to the firms named about $26,500,000. The sugar refineries in Philadelphia have, at the present time, a large trade with the West."

Seven hundred and fifty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad is now in working order west of Omaha, and it is now confidently believed that nearly a thousand miles of the road will be ready for traffic before the close of the current calendar year. During the year which ended with June 30, the earnings of the road were over $4,000,000, on an average of less than 500 miles of roadway. These earnings, after deducting all expenses, largely exceeded the then existing interest obligations of the Company, whose First Mortgage Bonds, (interest and principal made specifically payable in Gold,) sold so freely during June and July that the demand could not be promptly met. Owing to the very rapid progress of the work of construction, and the privileges thereby secured by the Company, the bonds can now be delivered on demand. These bonds constitute a lucrative thirty-year investment, yielding, as they do, interest at the assured rate of six ℔ cent. ℔ annum, in coin.

Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, bankers, are offering further issue of the thirty years United States Government six ℔ cent. bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad. They are deemed a desirable investment for persons having money to place at interest, in a secure and profitable form.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,932,412. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,302	$518,398	731	$248,270	1,204	$435,064
Man. of Cotton	636	182,779	200	55,341	194	55,993
Man. of Silk	471	413,599	95	115,881	59	65,986
Man. of Flax	1,474	221,476	225	65,227	260	66,275
Miscellaneous	410	97,291	35	15,150	50	14,815
Total	4,313	$1,433,543	1,286	$499,869	1,767	$638,133
		499,869				1,433,543
Total entered		$1,932,412	Total marketed			$2,071,676

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company are offering, through local agencies, advertised elsewhere in this paper, a limited amount of their first mortgage sinking fund forty years seven ℔ cent. coupon bonds (interest and principal payable semi-annually in April and October, in this City,) at 85 ℔ cent. flat.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of July 28, you are informed that distillers of fruit are required to pay a special tax of $400, under the new law, as well as the tax of 50 cents per gallon upon the spirits produced. You will be furnished with the regulations containing the exemptions allowed distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively, now in course of preparation, as soon as they are published.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

A. S. WALLACE, Esq., Collector Third South Carolina District, Columbia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1868.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th instant in regard to the liabilities under the law of a class of distillers in your district, who manufacture a small quantity of brandy from the grape pummice, or the leavings of grapes after they are pressed for wine.

You are informed that this class of distillers will be required to pay the same special tax as other distillers, viz: $400, and a tax of 50 cents per gallon upon the brandy.

In other respects they will be allowed certain exemptions by the Commissioner under the authority conferred by section two of the act approved July 20, 1868. The regulations containing them will be issued as soon as possible, a copy of which will be furnished you. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

GEORGE J. ANDERSON, Esq., Collector, Ninth District, Sandusky, Ohio.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Houston-st., s. s., 25x100	$5,000
Park-st., No. 103	nom.
Park-st., No. 106	nom.
12th-st., n. s. 295 ft. n. of 2d-av., 103.3x25	2,600
41st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 319x71.6x86.3	9,100
44th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100.4x25	13,000
48th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	5,000
51st-st., s. e. cor. Beekman-place, 20.5x100	35,000
77th-st., n. s., 394 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x102.2	5,300
89th-st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Av. A, 18.3x100.8½x18.9	6,500
112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.11x50x25.2½x100x75.6¾x150	13,500
112th-st., s. s. 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x110.10	34,000
123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 170x209	8,600
128th-st., n. s., 417.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 99.11x18.8	nom.
3d-av., w. s., cor. 111th-st., 100x126¾	15,500
Leases Recorded.	
Grand-st., No. 243 (store), 10 yrs., per year	$2,100
54th-st., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av. (top floor), 6 yrs., per yr.	1,000
141st-st., n. e. cor. 8th-av., 5 yrs., per year	600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Elm-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 75x95	$4,525
Lorimer and Devoe sts., s. w. cor., 55x100	3,250
Macon-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x80	6,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of 5th-av., 80x100	6,000
York-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of Gold-st., 24x100	8,300
North 4th-st., s. s., 125 ft. n. of 6th-st., 25x100	1,050
8th-st., n. s. 78 ft. w. of South 2d-st., 18x50	3,400
24th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 10th-av., 26x102	2,000
39th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.2	250
Atlantic-av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 60x99	3,400
De Kalb-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	2,475
Division-av., n. s., 66 ft. w. of 2d-st., 24x100	7,500
Graham-av. and Debevoise-st., s. w. corner, 25x67	570
Grand and Willoughby avs., s. w. corner	867
Lafayette-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,000
Stuyvesant-av. and Macon-st., n. w. cor., 100x100	2,000
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 87 ft. s. of Park av., 25x100	4,000
Lot No. 156, on the E. Frost, &c., map	3,000
Leases Recorded.	
Greene-av. and Broadway, s. w. cor., 5 years, per yr	$500
Fulton and Clermont avs., n. w. cor., 3½ yrs, per yr.	2,600
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Fordham.	
Marion-av., w. s., lots Nos. 100 and 102, B. Berrian farm, 100x145	$650
3d-st. and Avenue C, corner lots Nos. 52 and 53, Prospect Hill estate, 100x100	700
Valentine-av., w. s., lot No. 19 P. Valentine farm, 100x250	500
Walnut-st., s. s., lot No. 138, "Mount Eden," 50x100	210
Yonkers.	
Washington-st., n. s., lot No. 11, 25x60	$800
Hudson-st., s. s., lots Nos. 40 and 42, 50x100	1,500
Mamaroneck.	
Mount Pleasant-st., w. s. M. A. Bills, 210x34x204	$450
Purdy's Station.	
Road to Golden's Bridge, e. s., S. Salarri	$200
Road to Golden's Bridge, e. s., J. F. Frost, 100x100	2,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Newtown.	
Jackson-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	$1,000
Dutch Kills-st., 425 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	500
Far Rockaway.	
Front-st., w. s., 50x150	$600
Jamaica.	
Rockaway road and Centreville-av., 165.8x25x162x25	$1,000
Foster's Meadows.	
Six acres adjoining Hook's Creek	$650
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Hayes-st., w. s., M. F. Gaffney's property, 21x—	$400
Academy-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Wilsey-st., 22x100	3,500
Ferry-st., n. e. s., 52 ft. s. of Congress-st., 25x94	500
Chestnut-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Broad-st., 25x108	2,500
Congress-st., e. s., 280 ft. from Elm-st., 30x95	750
Houston-st., w. s., near Elm-st., 2 lots, 25x85	500
Napoleon-st., E. Dunn's property, 75x85 Houston-st., lot, 6x78	1,237
Houston-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Elm-st., 25x85	250
Orange.	
J. Browner's property on Parrow's Brook, 31x244	$500
Forrest-st., s. s., J. Troll's property, 40x55	200
Globe-st., n. s., 98 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 25x97	300
Globe-st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 25x97	290
Jersey City.	
South 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x50	$7,500
Merseles-st., w. s., bet. Bright and York sts., 125x200 Merseles-st., w. s., bet. York and Montgomery sts., 100x200 Merseles-st., w. s., b. Montgomery & Mercer, 150x200	6,000
Hudson City.	
Scott-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x100	$500
Grand-av. and Charles-st., n. e. corner, 50x84	1,250
Palisade-av., e. s., 201.4 ft. n. of Hoboken-av., 75x200	8,000
Hoboken.	
Monroe-st., e. s., lot No. 5, block —, Coster estate, each, 25x100 Madison-st., w. s., lot No. 3, block —, Coster estate, 25x100	$1,200
Kearney.	
John-st., e. s., 274 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x97	$350

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY years Seven Per Cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining safety, cheapness and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market. Government and other securities received in exchange.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	8	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls.	9,044	Malt, bushels	...
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls.	775	Pork, bbls.	70
Cornmeal, bags	300	Cut Meats, pkgs.	154
Wheat, bushels	945	Lard, pkgs.	...
Corn, bushels	106,882	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	10
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls.	268
Oats, bushels	945	Petroleum, bbls.	5,035

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate supply and less request at 45c.@46½c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been comparatively fair for really desirable work at full and buoyant prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in fair request and firm, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@47c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Continues salable and steady; Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been in rather more demand at full prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, on, however a restricted trade, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand at, however, steady prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,582 bales, including 1,072 bales to spinners and 510 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	20	20½	20½@20½
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	24½	24½	25½@25½
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	27½	27½	27½@28
Middling, ℔ lb.	29½	29½	30 @30½
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	33	33½	33½@34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Exports thus far this week	1,532
Receipts last week	3,333
Receipts preceding week	5,901
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	391,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	616,078
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1, 1867	369,845
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,536,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	115,000

DRY GOODS—The changes in prices of desirable stock, either domestic or foreign, have not been important, but the demand has been quite moderate from all sources, and the volume of trade restricted.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue in fair demand at buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Are dull and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue quite dull at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at previous quotations.

FISH—Receipts and sales have been on a restricted scale; prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Dry Cod at $7 25@8 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do., $16 50@$20; No. 3 do., $9@$10 25 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 23c.@26c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in moderate request, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 05 ℔ box; Currants at 11½c.@11½c.; Almonds at 15c.@36c., and Figs at 11c.@22c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$8 40; very interior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 30@$9 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 70@$10 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9@$9 80 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40@$8 40
Extra State	8 30@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 05@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 40@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour has attracted rather more attention at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $9 30@$10 65 for very poor to fair, and $10 65@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour has been in less request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 900 sacks at $10 50@$12 50 as extremes, for Extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is heavy at $7 75@$10 65 for common to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in only moderate request at declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, including White Canadas, $2 45½@$2 50; White Michigan, $2 55; Red and Amber Western (Winter) $2 40; No. 1 Spring, $2 12@$2 15; Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed Spring, $2 10; White Genesee, $2 75 for Old and $3 for Choice New; Amber State $2 45; and White California, $2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn opened briskly at advanced prices, but closed tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, at $1 13@$1 18½ for unsound and damp, and $1 19@$1 22 for ordinary to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 22@$1 23 for Yellow Western, and $1 25@$1 27 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive; small lots of New Ohio sold at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Peas or Barley. Of Malt, 1,800 bushels changed hands at $2 25@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in light demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels Western at 81½c.@82½c. afloat, and 81½c.@81½c. in store, ℔ bushel. Small lots of new Ohio Oats were disposed of, chiefly at 79c. ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M. Aug. 12, 1868:

Corn—M. Cavannagh, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo; E. R. Tanner, Buffalo; Alman S. Carpenter, Buffalo; E. Monahan, Buffalo; Phil. Reter, Buffalo; Pluribustah, Buffalo; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo: Auburn City Bank, Buffalo; Jesse Van Riper, Buffalo; New Era, Oswego.

Lumber—Teresa, Corning; T. S. Pritchard, Corning; Thomas Foster, Buffalo; Stephen Clinton, Corning; George Armstrong, Oswego; L. A. Holmes, Buffalo; Dr. J. S. Whaley, Buffalo; Alonzo W. Hollister, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Humboldt, Oswego; A. D. Hoyt, Oswego; E. R. Orman, Oswego; Charles E. Everest, Oswego; Oahu, Oswego; Frank Mackey, Oswego; George Reed, Buffalo; J. Palmer Davis, Buffalo; H. T. Holmes, Lyons Falls; George H. Sandford, Buffalo; S. R. Frank, Buffalo.

Staves—P. Abbe, Buffalo; F. T. Carpenter, Buffalo; C. H. Van Name, Corning.

Ashes—E. P. Ross, Syracuse; City of Troy, Oswego.

Coal—Grove M. Hall, Geneva; Jas. D. Decker, Geneva; G. V. Reilly, Geneva.

Salt—C. H. Gage, Syracuse.

Flour, &c—H. Alexander, Jr., Rome; Major Merrick, Fulton.

Malt, &c—Ella, Penn Yan.

Shingles—James C. Pullman, Olean.

Walnut Logs—Ben. Doty, Buffalo.

Petroleum—Washington, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, since our last, at 18½c.@18½c., and 22½c.@22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in fair demand at $90@$92 ℔ ton.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) has been salable and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New is in request at 60c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, but steady, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c. Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c. Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c. Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The market remains dull, under continued favorable reports from the growing districts. As present appearances favor the belief that the incoming crop will be large and of superior quality, we hope growers will take extra pains in picking. A mixture of foreign substances, such as leaves and stems, destroy the natural rich flavor and aroma of the Hop, and materially lessens its value. We give below extracts from a few letters received this morning concerning the condition of the crop: Franklin County, N. Y.—'Late rains have greatly improved the yards in this vicinity. The yield will be about two-thirds of an average. Hops are fast approaching maturity, and vines on the top appear to be well loaded. No appearance of the insect.' Oneida County, N. Y.—'Lice in small numbers, but doing no damage. Crop ten days to two weeks later than usual at this date. Growers are talking about 30 cents for the new crop, but this can be determined more accurately a few weeks hence.' Otsego County, N. Y.—'With cold nights and warm days the hops are fast forming. Lice are still seen on the underleaf in small quantities,' but are doing no harm. We shall have a good 'top crop,' and the quality promises to be the best grown for several years. Schoharie County, N. Y.—'Vines not so well armed out as usual, the growth having been checked by the drought. Late rains however, have greatly improved the prospects, and what hops we have will be of the best quality. Picking will commence in about two weeks. Lice few and scattering.' Madison County, N. Y.—'Crop still looks well. A few lice can be found in every yard. Weather all that could be desired. Cool nights and warm days, just what is needed to ripen the hops. The quality promises to be fine.' Sauk County, Wis.—'Late rains have given the hops a good help. If we could be favored a little more in this respect, the good resulting from it would be incalculable. Picking will commence here from the 20th to the 24th inst. Not later than the 24th in any case. No more complaint of the hop louse in this neighborhood. They seem to have entirely left.' Richland County, Wis.—'Had a fine rain here last week, which is helping the hops materially. It is the general impression of growers that the yield will be light; it is estimated at one-half an average per acre of last year. The vine continues healthy, and no appearance of vermin up to date. Picking will commence about the 1st of September generally.' Racine County, Wis.—'Picking commences on the 26th inst. Some yards are further advanced than others. But as a general thing the yield per acre will not be as heavy by one-half as last year. A ton to the acre was about the average in this county last season.' From Michigan our reports are more favorable than from any other section or State. The Detroit *Tribune* says: 'For anything as yet learned the prospects of the new crop in this State are still flattering. The rains of the last week have come just in time, and the appearance of the yards are very much improved, promising now a good yield. No damages from the louse are as yet reported.' Our correspondence from all sections of Michigan agree substantially with the *Tribune's* report. Our last London letter, under date Aug. 1, says: 'Since we last wrote the unfavorable appearance of our plantations then indicated has influenced our market, and in consequence of the exhausted stock of English, an advance of from 7 to 10 shillings ℔ cwt. has been freely established. Foreign descriptions have not yet participated in this improvement, higher prices having been asked without inducing business. The drought appears to be more serious than was anticipated, recent rains, from their intermittent character, having produced scarcely any apparent good. 'Red Spider' has increased in the Weald and Mid Kent, and in the absence of heavy rains we must expect the yield to fall very short, even with the large acreage and best cultivation.' Continental reports are more favorable. Strong complaints of drought prevail in Alsace and Alost. Other Continental districts have been favored with heavy rains, and present decidedly improved prospects. This change is reflected by inactive markets and easier rates."

HEMP—Has been quiet, since our last, including American at $175@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ℔ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manila, 10½c.@c.10½ gold, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at previous quotations.

LATHS—Continue in request at $2 90@$3 for Eastern ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER.—Trade has been on a restricted scale, since our last, yet prices have not varied much. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted good Light, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request since our last, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$22 ℔ thousand.

METALS—The inquiry has been generally moderate, yet prices have been quoted steady for the leading articles, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; No. 2 do., $36@$38; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45 00; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37@$6 50, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@24c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately inquired for at about former rates, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8, ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 79c.@81c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in light supply and demand, within a range of $62@$70 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate request at 16½c.@17c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32½c.@35½c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75, closing at $28 50, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request at uniform rates; sales equal to 235 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand and firm; sales were reported of equal to 225 boxes at 17c. long clear and on private terms for short rib, ℔ lb. Lard has been in more request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19c. for prime steam, ℔ lb. Beef is in pretty fair demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have attracted rather more attention. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	34 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb.	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb.	29 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb.	34 @38

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16¼@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been rather more sought after, including Carolina at $9 25@$10 50, and Rangoon at $9 25@$9 87 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—A moderate distributing demand prevails for all kinds at about former prices; We quote: Turk's Island at 46c.@47c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, at 10c.@10½c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Grass seeds have been in less request and less buoyant in price. Calcutta Linseed has been more active and quoted much firmer. We quote Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½ in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 90@$3 20 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in request, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.@45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@47c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.@57c.; Chagres at 45c.@47c.; Porto Cabello at 35c.@36c.; Para at 42c½.@45c., gold ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32½c.@35c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@50c., currency; Cape at 50c.@55c., currency, and Madras at 40c.@45c., each.

SOAP—Has been in request, including Castile at 16½c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet, since our last, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in rather better supply and moderate demand at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 975 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 225 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at from 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 112,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Continue inactive at former figures, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c @$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The market has been only moderately active since our last, but prices have been quoted firm for all kinds, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 11½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old and 9½c.@12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@30c., and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. for old and 45c.@60c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c @6½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 12c.@40c. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 80c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@ $1 12; average lots, 90c.@90½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 719 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@15c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@20c.; and 53 bales Havana, in bond, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand and buoyant, including Arctic at 62c½.; Northwest Coast at 62c.@65c.; South Sea at 85c.@87½c.; and Ochotsk at 86c.@90c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in bond, at 66c.@67c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—A fair inquiry prevailed for desirable lots, prices of which have favored sellers on less extensive offerings.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	43@46
½ and ¾ blood do.	42@45
Common and ¼ do.	37@42
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@60
Extra to XX do.	45@50
½ and ¾ blood do.	44@46
Common and ¼	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	40@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@43
Common and ¼ fleece	37@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	31@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	24@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	35@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	36@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@20
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, washed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	18@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian washed	[illegible]
Peruvian unwashed	23@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	20@28
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	21@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	18@23
Mexican, washed, fine	27@[illegible]
Mexican, washed, medium	24@[illegible]
Mexican, unwashed, fine	18@[illegible]
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	18@[illegible]

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more doing to-day, but the market has been less firm, particularly for Grain, by steamer, for British ports. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 23,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. per bushel; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ℔ ton, and 180 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. ℔ tierce. For Lisbon, a brig, with Pipe Staves, at $32 for heavy and $40 for extra ℔ M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG.
Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Nearly all the London journals of yesterday morning contain obituary notices of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. He is spoken of as a bold and skillful leader of the Republican Party, but in view of his financial policy, his loss is not set down as a national calamity.

The Emperor NAPOLEON reviewed the National and Imperial Guard in Paris, yesterday. Fifty-two battalions of troops participated. The city was decorated with flags and thousands of citizens witnessed the spectacle. The Empress and Prince Imperial were present.

The American yacht *Sappho* arrived at Cowes, yesterday.

The editor of the *Lanterne*, published in Paris, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and to to undergo one year's imprisonment.

GENERAL.

Another bold robbery of ADAMS' Express Company was accomplished yesterday morning in St. Louis. Some thieves rented an office on Thursday, and yesterday a package directed to one of them was received at the Express office from a place in Illinois. When the messenger delivered it, he was seized by the throat and chloroform applied to him, but as he still resisted he was beaten on the head with an iron bar until he became senseless. The robbers then rifled his pouch of $7,000, and escaped.

Ten or twelve gamblers were arrested in Toronto on Thursday night by American Detectives charged with being implicated in the recent Express robberies in this country.

JOHN RATHBONE SCHOFIELD, 11 years of age, son of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, died yesterday morning at West Point.

A tannery at Candor Corners, Tioga County, owned by HOYT & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The stock was in part owned by Mr. ESTY, of Ithaca. The building was insured in New-York offices for $10,000, and the stock for $35,000. The loss above insurance will probably reach $5,000.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has written a letter to a member of the State Legislature, stating that in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the Mayor and Council of Columbus, who were appointed by military authority in accordance with the laws of the United States, will continue to be a legal Government for the City until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. The letter was called out by the demand of F. G. WILKINS, former Mayor, upon R. L. MOTT, the recent Mayor by military appointment, to surrender his office to him upon the ground that military authority has ceased to exist in the State.

Steamer *Franconia*, from this port for Portland, Me., was run into by the schooner *Juniata Patton*, off Cape Cod on Tuesday afternoon, in a thick fog. The schooner, which was bound from Augusta, Me., with lumber to this port, was much injured, and was towed back to Portland by the steamer. There was much excitement at the moment of collision among the passengers on the steamer, but no one was injured.

A traveler in Minnesota has come across a nine months' old baby, whose "measurements" he gives as follows: twenty-six inches in height, twenty-four inches around the chest, and twenty-eight at the hips, ten and a half inches at the muscles of the arms, eight and a half at the wrist, twenty-two inches at the thighs, and eleven inches at the calf. Estimated weight, fifty pounds.

JOHN FELIX, a Savannah negro, was released from prison on Saturday last, and on the same day committed a burglary. He was arrested and was being taken to jail by an officer in a buggy, when he suddenly seized the officer by the throat, disarmed him of his pistol and pitched him out of the buggy. The negro then drove off at a rapid speed, until he reached a ditch which was impassable, when he left the buggy and made his escape. The officer subsequently raised a posse, pursued, captured and lodged the desperado in jail. The prisoner had sold the pistol for $3, but when overtaken he was armed with a hatchet and an adze, with which he made desperate resistance, during which he was shot and slightly wounded.

Commissioner ROLLINS has decided to remain in office until after the Presidential election. He will return to Washington on Monday.

The Washington *Intelligencer* yesterday morning contained a two-column article severely criticizing Mr. EVARTS' opinion in the Rollins case. The argument is that the Attorney-General's views are unsound; and it is supposed the article reflects the views of the President.

A riot occurred in Washington on Thursday evening between a company of colored Zouaves and a mixed crowd of whites and blacks. The Zouaves were passing from Georgetown to the Capitol on Pennsylvania avenue, when they were attacked by the crowd. In the course of the fight some of the Zouaves fired into the crowd, mortally wounding one man and injuring several others.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company, in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, it was voted to accept the amendment to their charter passed by the late Connecticut Legislature, allowing the Company to increase their capital stock $200,000.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has appointed CHARLES G. DAVIS, of Plymouth, JOS. H. STICKNEY, of Boston, and LEVI STOCKBRIDGE, of Amherst, to be a Board of Cattle Commissioners.

Several hundred citizens of Austin, Texas, serenaded Gen. REYNOLDS on the evening of the 29th ult., upon hearing of his appointment to the command of the district, and in replying to an address by Gov. HAMILTON he said that the present troubles in the State arose from the fact that there is a class of men there who are continually telling the people that the laws of Congress are not laws. He hoped to be able in a few months to bring all these troubles to an end.

The British brig *Laura*, Capt. CARMICHAEL, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 17th ult., which arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, reports the following deaths of fever: On the 21st ult., THOS. MAGHER, seaman of Waterford, aged 19; on the 22d, the Captain's wife, Mrs. MARY E. CARMICHAEL, aged 32; on the 3d inst., JAS. MESSORY, of St. George, aged 38; and on the 7th, A. KING, of Horton, aged 32. The *Laura* spoke on the 23d ult., off Cape Antonio, the British brig *Grace Darling*, from Cienfuegos, bound for Philadelphia, who reported that the Captain was sick and that two men had died of fever.

The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia has issued a call for a grand mass meeting in front of the Capitol, in Richmond, on Tuesday, 25th inst., to ratify the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX. Addresses will be delivered by Gov. H. H. WELLS, Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Gen. WM. C. WICKHAM, Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, Hon. CHAS. WHITTLESEY. Other speakers have been invited. The call cordially invites all persons who indorse the National nominations of the great Republican Party, in all sections of the State, to be present.

An order of the Council at Ottawa, Canada, has been passed, prohibiting the importation of horned cattle from the United States into the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, with his wife and child, left Niagara Falls Wednesday evening, for the West, whither he goes to visit his father. He will be absent for a few days, and on his return will return East with the Embassy.

The election of President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was held in Nashville on Thursday. After an excited contest, E. W. COLE was chosen, beating his opponent, Judge HENRY COOPER, by a large majority.

During a hurricane which passed over Portsmouth, N. H., and vicinity on Thursday afternoon, a large tent at Frost's Point, in which the Portsmouth Philharmonic Society were holding a picnic, was prostrated, and four persons were somewhat injured. A boat in which Capt. JOHN FISHER, a seaman seventy years of age, was sailing on the river, was capsized, and he was drowned.

Gen. GRANT will go to Quincy, Ill., to-night, and pass Sunday in that city.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM ran a foot-race yesterday at the Profile House, N. H. He had several competitors, but distanced them all, after which he was borne from the field on the shoulders of the crowd. Several thousand spectators witnessed the race.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON and Gen. TOM. EWING, Jr., are to speak in Bangor, Me., on the 20th inst., in Augusta on the 21st., and in Portland on the 22d.

The members of the Workingmen's Union held a meeting at No. 147 West Thirty-second-street last evening. They appeared to be sanguine that in the end they would succeed in their movement.

The master masons held a regular meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, and received a report from the Executive Committee to the effect that the recent conference meeting between representatives of the master masons and the bricklayers resulted in no satisfactory arrangement. The master masons resolved to meet three times a week as heretofore.

Gen. PATRICK H. JONES, who has been appointed by Gov. FENTON to fill the office of Register of this City, made vacant by the death of Gen. HALPINE, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, and Judge J. G. BARNARD administered to him the oath of office.

Cotton was less active yesterday at essentially unchanged prices. Flour was in moderate demand at steady rates. Wheat and Oats were depressed and declining. Corn was quite freely purchased, opening at a further rise, but closing heavily. Pork was more active, but lower. Lard was in fair demand and firmer. Groceries were quiet. Freights brisker, but rates lower.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the weekly supply, consists of 6,490 beef cattle, 112 milch cows, 1,570 calves, 30,065 sheep and lambs, and 11,851 swine. The arrival of a few hundred diseased cattle has not altered the prices of beef. There is a slight downward tendency in prices. Fair to prime cattle are sold at 14c.@16c. per pound, net weight. There is a more active demand for sheep. Prices range from 3c. to 6½c. per pound, live weight. A few were quoted at 7c. per pound. The hog market is rather weak, with prices at 10c.@10½c. for such animals as are offered for sale.

Have We Conquered a Peace?—Shall We Have Peace?

Gen. GRANT in closing his letter of acceptance, with the words, "let us have peace," incisively hit the very heart of the party controversies. The great essential controlling issue in this Presidential canvass is nothing else than the choice between continued sectional strife and a permanent reconciliation. That issue is so plain that our opponents themselves do not try to hide it. All their dealing with it, thus far, from the beginning, has only been to make it the more conspicuous. With a fatal facility they are drawn to it in spite of themselves. They made haste to put it in the boldest relief in their platform, by that resolution which declared void, and of no effect, all that has been hitherto done for reconstruction, thus remitting everything to the civil chaos in which the war left us. They returned to it in the nomination of Gen. BLAIR to the second place on their ticket immediately after his issue of the most incendiary and revolutionary letter ever seen in this land—a letter every syllable of which is an invocation of the old rebel spirit, and an instigation to renewed violence. The rebel allies of the party in the South have been equally quick to recognize the actual alternative. WADE HAMPTON, still hot from the atmosphere of the Convention, assured the people of Charleston in a public speech that the Southern vote must be cast without regard to the Reconstruction laws; and that if that vote shall elect the Democratic candidates they "shall be installed in power in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them;" and he proclaims his own readiness to enter the fight again, in these words, "Should South Carolina call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself." And in like spirit HOWELL COBB, at the Democratic ratification meeting in Atlanta, "challenges combat." "Enemies they were in war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war, we drew the sword and bade them defiance. In peace, we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of Constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. *We are ready for it if you are.* Young men, in whose veins the red blood of youth runs so quickly, come! Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust and give it again to the breeze, and, if need be, to the god of *battles*, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty." This is just the revolutionary rhetoric that has been employed everywhere throughout the South by editors and by stump-speakers, in hailing and helping forward the Democratic nominations. The same identical means are used now to "fire the Southern heart" as were used in 1860. The incendiary work, too, is done by the same old hands at the business, with the exception of YANCEY, who has been taken to his final account.

And it all tends to the same terrible result—reckless insubordination and bloody resistance. Though, for want of the sinews of war, this may not, at present, take the shape of another regular rebellion, yet the whole Southern atmosphere will again become impregnated, as it used to be, with a fixed spirit of disloyalty which will need but the favoring moment to precipitate itself into a sweeping revolution. Whether the sharp decisive crisis would be suspended for a longer or a shorter period would be of comparatively little consequence. We have already learned in our national experience that the very suspense of such a revolutionary element in the air is an immeasurable evil. It is a standing menace, which destroys all that security which civil government is, first of all, designed to establish. It invests everything with uncertainty, making anything like safe calculation impossible in any affairs, public or private. The great crime of the Democratic Party before the rebellion was its long course of demoralizing the Southern mind, year in and year out, to such a degree that at last rebellion was made possible, and it is questionable whether the rebellion itself, even in its most flagrant days, was a heavier curse than the lingering agony of doubt and apprehension which preceded it.

The hope of making an end forever of all the old sectional troubles did more than all things else to impel the country to fight the war thoroughly through. The supreme aim of the North was to *conquer a peace*—a peace solid and enduring, abolishing alike all disturbance and all fear of disturbance thereafter. If we have not conquered such a peace, the war will go into history as the worst of failures. It will turn out that all the incalculable blood and treasure which it cost were worse than wasted. In the last Presidential canvass the Democratic Party declared the prosecution of the war a "failure," and boldly presented that issue to the people. In the present canvass the real issue is still the same—whether or not the war shall be turned into a *failure*. On the other occasion the patriotism of the country roused itself, and inflicted upon the party the most stunning defeat ever known in our political history. There is the same call for just as signal an overthrow now. The course of peaceful constitutional government will be just as effectually promoted by sustaining Gen. GRANT now as it was by sustaining him when at the head of his armies then. WADE HAMPTON and all his rebel allies will be just as much discomfited in the one case as they were in the other.

There is one hope, and only one, for the real pacification of the country; and that hope is in such an Administration as Gen. GRANT promises us—an Administration which shall unite fidelity to the Constitution and laws, with a spirit of justice and good will to all—an Administration which shall be inspired by a calm spirit and moderate counsels, which will follow with cautious but with constantly advancing steps the progress of the Southern mind—which by kindness and fairness in all its dealings with the Southern people, and promptitude to redress all their actual grievances, will entitle itself to their esteem and confidence, and enable itself to oppose with authority and effect the instigations of all the old pestilent tribe of fire-eaters; an Administration which will always prefer solid reality to untried theory, and instead of making void the Reconstruction laws, will most tenaciously hold on to all that has hitherto been gained for reconstruction, thankful for its existence, and intent only upon making the work complete.

This difference between the result of the election of SEYMOUR and the result of the election of GRANT is clearly discerned and keenly taken to heart by the Union men of the South. JOSHUA HILL, the newly elected Union Senator in Georgia, who did most heroic battle against the Cobbs and Toombses of his State before the rebellion, and held firmly to the old flag through all the varying fortunes of the struggle—this clearest sighted and truest of Southern men, in his speech at Atlanta responsive to his election, in the most emphatic way enforced upon his loyal hearers the necessity of supporting GRANT and COLFAX, as the only possible means of saving the country from continued strife. From the beginning of the canvass all the Union leaders throughout the South, in their public addresses, have constantly presented this alternative of repose or tranquillity as the dominant issue of this Presidential election. Their solemn convictions upon this matter ought to have a peculiar weight with all fair Northern minds, for their own patriotism has been proved by the sharpest tests, and withal they have had the best of all possible opportunities of knowing the present as well as the past spirit and purposes of the national enemies around them.

Nothing is wanting, nothing Northern or Southern, nothing loyal or rebel, nothing in the way of internal evidence or of positive testimony of deduction, confession, inference or palpable fact—absolutely nothing is wanting to establish the real character of the present election issue. That once settled in any honest mind, so is all else.

Political Influences in the Gold Market.

In the consideration of causes at present affecting the price of gold, too little weight is attached to the disturbing influences arising out of the Presidential contest. It is not enough to say that "speculation" has been resumed, and that the fluctuations of value are dependent upon the relative action of the *bulls* and the *bears*. These have unquestionably something to do with the movement, but their power is much less than in ordinary circumstances. Nor is it conclusive, either way, to estimate the probable export demand, or the effect of an abundant harvest on the balance of foreign trade. These are legitimate grounds of calculation, so far as they go. They help to satisfy the business judgment, and to justify the plans of operators, whether for a rise or a fall. But they do not satisfactorily explain the uneasiness of which the upward tendency of gold is a result. They serve neither to arrest speculative activity nor to convince the watchful mercantile mind that the evil may be left to the common remedies incident to merely speculative transactions.

The main foundation of the movement is the danger with which the public credit is threatened by the attitude of the Democratic Party. This it was which imparted new life to gold gambling, and this it is which renders gold gambling comparatively safe. The usual sources of assurance are for the time weakened by contrast. Whether the steamers take out more or less specie, and whether the *bear* or the *bull* interest is the stronger, are questions which no longer cover the case. A want of confidence, which everybody tries to repress, but which few succeed in concealing, is at the bottom of the whole affair. Everybody who frankly faces the financial issues before the country more or less distinctly realizes the embarrassment which attends a declaration of war upon the national credit by one of the two great parties into which the people are divided. There can be no absolute safety for anything financial so long as a powerful party is in the field pledged by its platform to a violation of the national faith, and generally to a policy which would act unfavorably on the interests of foreign bondholders.

While, then, we see no tangible commercial reason for anticipating, for the price of gold, an immediate accession of speculative strength, we trace in the position of the Democratic Party ample cause for rejecting explanations which attribute the movement to untenable causes. A canvass conducted on the issues before the country precludes financial confidence; and there can be no reasonable hope of its restoration until the peril of quasi-repudiation shall be overcome by the election of a Republican President.

Mr. Disraeli at the Lord Mayor's Dinner.

It was fortunate for Mr. DISRAELI that the Lord Mayor of London for the current civic year should happen to be a Tory. He is not a very wise one, it is true, but still he supports, with something of the clumsiness of one of the turtles which, after many years of aldermanic existence, must enter so largely into his material composition, the party of which the brilliant DISRAELI is the head. It is an invariable custom for the successor of WHITTINGTON to entertain Her Majesty's Ministers toward the close of the session, but as Tory Lord Mayors are beings of somewhat phenomenal nature, a Tory Premier usually has to confine himself on such occasions to platitudes about the arduous duties and high patriotism of Cabinet Ministers in general. But at the banquet recently given by Lord Mayor ALLEN, Mr. DISRAELI was sure of smiles of approval from his host and sympathetic cheers from his audience, and took the occasion to review the events of the session in a spirit of modest self-congratulation. Mr. DISRAELI has been tempted on more than one occasion, when finding himself amongst friends after hard fighting in the House of Commons, to indulge in flights of self-laudatory eloquence and to sing war songs of triumph over worsted opponents that have been more brilliant than prudent. It is true that Mr. DISRAELI has no devoted brother to compare him to the Redeemer of mankind, no FINLEN to compile litanies in which his name is invoked, and no *Spectator* to assure him, week after week, that he is the greatest, wisest, most virtuous, and high-souled statesman the world ever produced, and that although a Philistine and unbelieving middle-class occasionally doubt his possession of so very little less than angelic attributes, he is idolized in the "great heart of the people." Mr. GLADSTONE has all these advantages, and has consequently no necessity for sounding his own praises. Mr. DISRAELI, unquestionably the best abused man in England, has more excuse.

But at the Mansion House dinner the other day, Mr. DISRAELI was studiously moderate and statesmanlike in his tone, and confined himself to a brief retrospect of the session, merely claiming credit for what had been done, asserting his wish that more had been accomplished, and especially congratulating his party on the passage of the entire series of measures connected with the representation of the people. On this point he spoke with earnestness, asserting that the newly-enfranchised classes had virtually to decide on the Constitution of England, and that they were aware of it. Naturally the author of the Reform bill professed to be confident that their decision would prove them to be "worthy of the privilege," but beyond an implied hint that the maintenance of that Constitution was bound up with that of the Irish Church, he made no allusion to the main question at issue in the approaching contest. Foreign relations, he said, were so good that little had to be said about them; every day, he was persuaded, bringing nearer a satisfactory solution of the questions pending with this country. On this point Mr. DISRAELI's language, taken together with Lord STANLEY's latest utterances, gives strong grounds for presuming that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will find both those statesmen ready to meet him in a spirit which will vastly facilitate the attainment of the main objects of his mission. The depression of commerce, which unfavorably affected the revenue during the past year, is attributed by Mr. DISRAELI to "squandering of resources" as well as to the "collapse of credit" which was superficially assumed to be its cause, and he hopes that the commercial prudence inculcated by the disasters of the last two years, together with the excellent harvest, will restore confidence and revive enterprise. Altogether the Premier took a very happy view of things over which he had no control, and was quite satisfied with the result of all the affairs in the management of which he had had a share. He was even in so benignant a frame of mind that he forebore to revile any of his opponents, if we except a passing sneer at his old enemies the "philosophers," whom he described as men of "over-refinement and over-education," which rendered them unable to deal with "robust and vigorous" principles.

We do not find in the speech anything that really bears upon the approaching contest. Mr. DISRAELI is evidently playing a waiting game. It is difficult to believe that he intends to go to the country without some more definite programme with regard to the Irish Church than he has yet put forth. He has admitted the necessity of reforms in that establishment, and while he could scarcely alienate any considerable number of his own supporters at the present juncture by proposing some compromise based on the report of Lord RUSSELL's Commission, he might win over a large body of voters who would otherwise be driven unwillingly to give their support to Mr. GLADSTONE, rather than suffer the existing abuses in the Irish Church to remain untouched. The elections take place in less than three months, and before long we may expect to hear of some definite manifesto from the leader of the Tories.

MINOR TOPICS.

New-York City is constantly disgraced by the character of the men whom it sends as its representatives to Congress. The dishonor and injury done to the great commercial metropolis by sending its most ignorant, infamous and unprincipled residents to the National Legislature cannot be over-stated; and in saying this, we refer not only to such men as JOHN MORRISSEY and FERNANDO WOOD; but to others only less notorious. Why do not the Democrats, who have easy control of most of our Congressional Districts, and who can elect any man whom they choose to nominate, give us some candidate who would confer credit upon the City, and exercise a proper influence in the House? There are eminent and capable Democratic lawyers, merchants, mechanics and business men in the City. Will not the Democrats oblige us, as New-Yorkers, by the nomination of some such men?

The London journals discuss current events in this country almost as promptly as our own. They have already published articles on the death of Mr. THAD. STEVENS, and we have now an abstract of their opinions telegraphed through the Cable. The characterization of the *Times* seems to be by a sharp and well-informed writer, while the *News*, *Telegraph* and other papers give ideas of very nearly the same kind. The great enlargement in their knowledge of American affairs displayed by London journals nowadays, is very much to their credit.

If the "boss" bricklayers understand themselves—as we should suppose they do—they must be willing to enter into a compromise with the men who are on a strike. For the past month or six weeks the bosses have been holding meetings in one quarter, and the workingmen in another; but within the last day or two the workingmen have shown a disposition to enter into conference with the bosses, and a large delegation of them have expressed a willingness to recede from some of their demands, and to come to terms. It would be a very foolish thing for the bosses to make any particular show of "holding out" until they get everything their own way. Let them meet the men at least half way, and be as willing to compromise as they are, so that there may be an end, as soon as possible, to this damaging strike.

The President has not this week pardoned his usual weekly quota of revenue swindlers; but he has promised to make a "careful and impartial" examination of the cases of CALLICOTT, ENRIGHT and ALLEN, recently convicted in Brooklyn, and just commencing their term in Sing Sing. He has received petitions in their favor, and has asked Attorney-General EVARTS for an opinion in the matter. No doubt they will soon be let loose, for President JOHNSON seems determined to make a general jail delivery of all revenue swindlers and counterfeiters before the close of his term.

We are sorry to see these little fights that have lately occurred between blacks and whites at Richmond, Washington and other places in the South. We hope they are not premonitory of the "war of races" which has been so long predicted.

Even Gen. FORREST, who has behaved himself so well since he laid down his rebel arms, has been again fired by the revolutionary spirit since his attendance at the Democratic Presidential Convention in this City. By the report of a recent meeting of Confederate officers at Memphis, which we published yesterday, it appears that Gen. FORREST said he wanted peace, and had been to Nashville to make arrangements to secure peace. But after telling his hearers that he had letters indicating that the Militia law would pass the Legislature, he went on to say, (we quote the Memphis *Post*:)

> "Troops would be called out. He was confident, too, that they would be backed by the Federal forces. President JOHNSON, notwithstanding all he and others had done to gratify his pride in the National Convention, had gone back upon the Democracy. He did not look for any help from him, but it mattered not how many were arrayed against him and his old comrades. He liked peace, but if any of them were shot down, as he expected they would be, *he would toot his horn. He knew that his old troops would answer as they had always done. He bade them arm themselves and be ready. They were already drilled and needed no drilling.* If the fight opened, it would not be troops in line of battle confronting each other, but citizen against citizen. *He should be in favor of giving no quarter.*"

This last sentence about "giving no quarter" is a terrible one from FORREST, and brings up reminiscences which it were better for him not to recall.

President JOHNSON has avoided getting into new trouble on the Rollins case by taking the advice of Attorney-General EVARTS. If, now, he will follow the advice of Mr. EVARTS on other questions of constitutional law—and if he will follow the advice of Secretary SCHOFIELD in reference to the affairs of the War Department—we believe he will save himself from all trouble till the end of his term, and there will be no need for Congress assembling next month to watch him.

A writer in the *Tribune* reports a conversation he held with THAD. STEVENS a short time before his death. On speaking to him of his Congressional career, Mr. STEVENS said: "I have achieved nothing in Congress. Until the war began I was a plodder without influence, and since it began I have been so radical that I had no control over anybody." "No," he added after a pause of a moment or two, "I'm not over proud of my Congressional career."

Now that Mr. ROLLINS has determined to hold on to his office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue until after the Presidential election, we hope that he will set to work actively at its duties, and that we will hear no more of this long-standing, wearisome and costly squabble. The duties of his place have been badly attended to during its continuance. Now let him to work.

Our Memphis correspondent writes that there are indications of trouble in Tennessee and throughout the South at the Presidential election this Fall. The old Confederate element has got itself so wrought up by the revolutionary language of the Democratic leaders, that it actually thinks there is a prospect of again obtaining control of the South, and attaining the objects of the great rebellion. It behooves the Union people of the country to understand this state of things thoroughly, and to make no mistake as to the political prospects of the country. Only by the election of GRANT will there be peace.

The case of MARY ANN SMITH, the young woman who is now imprisoned in the "House of the Good Shepherd" in this City, for having changed her faith from Catholicism to Methodism, is to be again brought before the Courts. At the Methodist camp meeting at Sing Sing, Dr. MATTISON related the circumstances of the case, and made a successful appeal to his audience for aid in carrying it on, expressing the determination to employ the ablest counsel, and carry the appeal to the highest tribunal of the nation. We fear, however, that in this case the law is on the side of those who hold the girl in custody.

We have had frequent occasion to lament the indecency of the woman's rights' organ, the *Revolution*. In the number for the current week it publishes a letter from an indecent scribbler and a mountebank, who asks the question, in capitals: "have not women the same right to have paramours that men have to keep mistresses?" And the query is answered in a way that the conductors of the *Revolution* ought to be ashamed of. If the *Revolution* considers it a fine thing to introduce such language and such ideas into American families, we imagine they will soon find out their mistake. At the same time, they will disgust all respectable women with the whole subject of woman's rights.

We are daily hearing new theories of the mysterious poisoning case of Mr. SPICER; and yesterday we published a communication from a gentleman who emphatically enters his protest against the hasty and inconsiderate remarks which have appeared in some of the leading papers, casting a stain of suspicion upon the wretched and grief-stricken widow of the unfortunate deceased. The writer thought the jury had exonerated the druggist from blame in the matter, out of a desire to do a kindness to a neighbor; but this idea is entirely unworthy of attention. We understand that some chemists in town consider that the analysis made of the Sedlitz-powder papers was unsatisfactory, and doubt whether strychnine had ever been inclosed in them at all. It ought certainly to be easy to obtain additional light on the question. The case is very "mysterious" in some of its circumstances, and every means ought to be adopted to clear it up.

JUAREZ has released from prison his Presidential rival, Gen. ORTEGA. The long imprisonment of ORTEGA has been a great outrage on the personal rights of one of the ablest and most patriotic of Mexicans. JUAREZ could of course put forth the "tyrant's plea" of *necessity* for his action; but this plea, which is a favorite one with Mexicans, does not work well enough in that country to make us admire its results, special or general.

The last action of any consequence of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, at the last session of Congress, was the introduction of new articles of impeachment. He did not press them on the attention of the House, but rather desired to have them in readiness for use at any time. They are now of course obsolete, and will be remembered only as an evidence of the persistency of purpose of the Radical leader.

AMUSEMENTS.

Matinees To-Day.

The *Matinées* of last Saturday were gloomy affairs, in consequence of the severe rain-storm which prevailed throughout the afternoon. Managers had made due preparations for the accommodation of large audiences, but they were doomed to disappointment. The expected crowds could not stand the "wet without," and consequently the performances were dry within. Empty benches are not encouraging to actors to look upon, and are not in the habit of giving that "round of applause" which stimulates to renewed exertions to please. The programmes for to-day are nearly the same as they were last Saturday, and should the weather be pleasant, the performances will doubtless be attended by the usual *Matinée* crowds.

At the New-York Theatre, "Foul Play," which has now been running successfully for two weeks, will be given at 2 o'clock. Whatever may be said of the merits of the piece itself, it has certainly succeeded in drawing good audiences, and of a better class than have been in the habit of attending this theatre recently. There are several familiar faces in the cast which New-Yorkers like to look upon, and this, no doubt, contributes materially to the success of the piece.

At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty," which has been performed here more times than we can remember, will be given at the usual hour. The performance will include dances by Mlle. SANGALI and a ballet, and the wonderful Lightning Drill.

The new Irish drama "Trodden Down," is announced for the Matinee at the Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS sustain the principal parts in a manner which is pleasing to their audiences. Mrs. WATKINS sings several pretty Irish songs, and always wins an *encore*.

It will doubtless be pleasing to the patrons of matinees to know that Madame Rumor asserts that Mr. BATEMAN has determined speedily to give "Barbe Bleue" matinees at Niblo's Garden, and that LOTTA wants to give the "Fire Fly" at Wallacks on an occasional afternoon.

LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

Blow, Gentle Breezes, Blow!—The Tumultuous Casuals—Arrival of the Twenty-second Regiment—The Encampment—Balls and Concerts in Esse and Posse.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STETSON HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

Since the fiat first went forth, "let there be light," there never shone upon the deep, or upon the lands dividing it, two lovelier days than this and yesterday. A gentle breeze from the northwest arose each morning with the sun, cool and fragrant, and continued to play upon us until his setting, taking music out of us as if we were æolian harps. The drives have been alive with rushing vehicles from the dawn almost; not excepting the usually hot hours immediately before and after noon. Even the languid *habitués* of the hotel piazzas found their way to the sandy beach, and some of them, for the first time for weeks, perhaps, into the tumbling surf. The strand was spotted with recumbent groups, ignoring parasols and umbrellas. The pavilions on the upper beach were tenanted by hundreds gazing seaward, and by not a few who found ample source of fun in ogling through their opera glasses the fantastic figures on the wet sand, or in the waters down below. The lawns were peopled with croquet players, and the joyous laugh of children was heard everywhere.

THE CASUALS.

The noon train brings down daily probably a thousand to see the sights, in the four hours afforded them by the excursion arrangements referred to in my letter of Wednesday. By these, the pavilions, and every other shady place within view of the beach, are swarmed. Lunch baskets are broken into, pockets discover most extraordinary resources in the sandwich way; prayer books, young men's companions, and other spiritual treasures of this kind, suddenly see the light, and lend flavor and succulence to the sandwiches. Assuredly, they have a glorious time of it, these casuals. They do the whole thing within the prescribed limit; there is no time for languor, just enough to have a jolly rumble among the breakers, a stroll upon the strand, a peep at one or two of the great hives, (some of them to get stung at the bar,) and leisure to discuss that sandwich and its bibulous accompaniment. But then pleasure neither begins nor ends here; there is the sail up and down the bay, no less delightful.

THE LION OF THE HOUR.

The lion at the Branch just now is, of course, the Twenty-second Regiment, which arrived here, some three hundred strong, on Wednesday afternoon by special boat and train. It was warmly received, the entire population turning out to do it honor. Cheers went up and smiles went down as the men passed by the Continental and the Mansion House, and smiles of the other sort went down, it is rumored, when they reached the Stetson. The arrival of the regiment at this point was greeted with a salute from a piece of artillery opposite the hotel, served with commendable industry by several gentlemen of color. The men continued their march, passing the hotel, until they reached their camping-ground—a few rods to the northwest, on the property of a Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose magnificent establishment, it is said, by-the-bye, contains the largest elephant to be seen in this region. Here, after pitching their tents, which was done with praiseworthy celerity, the men adjourned to dinner at the Stetson House, generously provided by the proprietor, and set out in good style in a large marquee especially erected for the occasion.

This arrival gave new life to the place, and it is only to be regretted that such genial, jovial gentlemen as the officers of the Twenty-second are but brief visitors. They clearly know how to enjoy themselves; stateliness is not in their vocabulary; they are not in the *blasé* business, nor is *ennui* among their circle of acquaintances. They have a good-natured, yet graceful mode of upsetting the straight-laced mannerisms of the place, which is refreshing, and as one admires their comfortable, convulsive ways, he is reminded of that quaint saying of the Pastor of Plymouth—"He is the best man who has most of the boy in him."

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment is of course the centre of attraction, and is already in the receipt of many visits. The tents are arranged in the customary street and avenue fashion, and the ingenuity and humor of the men have been called into pleasant play in naming them. Among the most suggestive localities are "Humpty Dumpty avenue," "Les Miserables," "Rue des Bons Enfants," "Rue Les Enfans Perdu," "The Jumping-off Place," "Stetson-avenue," "Astor House," "Metropolitan," and so forth. Gentlemen with very slight accommodations advertise freely for lodgers, and offer unusual inducements in a plentiful array of tumblers conspicuously near the doors, and bottles in pleasing perspective. Altogether, while there is no lack of discipline, there is a most agreeable social air about the encampment of the Twenty-second which is extremely inviting to strangers, and the appreciation is general of the Arabian hospitality of the tents. Mr. BRADY, the photographer, is represented here by Mr. WELLS, one of the corps to whom we are indebted for the celebrated scenes of the war. Assisted by Mr. PACK, photographer, of this place, he has taken several fine views of the encampment, and many excellent groups.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The practice firing began yesterday, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the men have never seen active service, their experience with the musket being limited to the drill-room, the shooting was very fair indeed. To-day the first competitive firing took place—that is to say, the companies made their record, and these will to-morrow compete with each other for the prizes. The arrangement is this: There are all told nine companies; these to-day shoot individually, each man making his record, *i. e.*, so many points, bulls' eyes counting three, in the white two, and outers one, meaning the woodwork of the target, which is six feet by two. The five best shots of each company, as shown by its record, will to-morrow compete for the prizes—in all forty-five men, each man having ten shots, the best aggregate obtaining the first prize, and so on. In addition to the prizes already referred to in the TIMES, an honorary member of Company F has presented a fine ram's head, beautifully mounted. This prize for the best shot in his company, and besides this, there are two other company prizes.

It is proposed also to offer a prize for the company doing the best volley firing, but the arrangements for this exercise have not yet been completed, neither has the prize been named, further than it is to be the purchase of the officers by subscription. There is very much interest indeed in this contest, not only among the companies, but among the residents at the Branch, upon whom, as I have said, the coming of the Twenty-second has had a decidedly stimulating effect, and Heaven knows they needed a stimulant, poor people!

THE RECEPTION AT THE STETSON HOUSE.

The reception of the military at the Stetson House last night lacked no element of success, and I regret all that I have said when I charged the fair women with being indolent and the brave men *blasé* when I remember the enthusiasm with which they went into everything enjoyable last night, supper included. The hall and ball-room were tastefully decorated early in the day, and preparations made in every direction to secure, as far as the donors of the reception could, the pleasure of their guests. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, and by this time the ball-room presented a very animated and picturesque appearance. A number of military gentlemen had arrived from Philadelphia, one of whom had an escort habited in the imposing costume of the Washington Body Guards. Gen. ASPINWALL was present, with officers of other New-York regiments, also in uniform, and there were of course the officers of the Twenty-second, looking their very best in all their gold and buttons, and in the whitest of white duck below. The ladies were no less beautifully costumed than at the ball of Tuesday, and there was considerably less pomp and infinitely more fun. HARVEY DODWORTH and his co-conspirators lent the crowning charm in the music of the evening, which was scarcely less enjoyable to those who did not dance as to the more ecstatic who lent the poetry of motion to that flood of glorious sound. Mr. CHARLES STETSON, in the uniform of the old Light Guard, looked all the soldier and all the host, and in his effort to make everybody at home, did all but accomplish that attribute of the immortals—ubiquity. Indeed, a wag said that "he had his hair cropped closely, so that he might present as little resisting surface as possible to the atmosphere;" and another, "that it was dangerous for him to run about in that way, like a billiard-ball, unless the place were cushioned." Oh! and wasn't it cushioned? PHELAN never dreamed of cushions such as lined those walls! Nevertheless there are fearful wags down here, and one of them who butts at everybody is familiarly known as the Ram of Derby.

About 1 o'clock the room thinned somewhat; but long after your correspondent had retired to the embrace of his lonely linen, the strains of the Dodworth were wafted to him, as he lay, and mingled with the music of the breakers as they sang their eternal Hallelujah.

JOYS TO COME.

To-night the proprietors of the Continental follow suit, I don't mean with a hallelujah, but with a complimentary hop to the Twenty-second. To-morrow night the regiment gives its ball, and, if it be possible that that of last night can be outshown, this will be the affair of the season. Cards of invitation are being liberally distributed, and to do full honor to the occasion in startling new displays of drapery, the ladies of all the houses are much exercised, and milliners and ladies' maids as usual on such occasions much overworked.

On Sunday it is proposed to hold a sacred concert at the encampment, to which I hear Signor BRIGNOLI, who is staying here, will lend the rich music of his voice, and at which a number of alcoholic celebrities, who are also down here, are expected to "ring" in.

D. O'C. T.

The Currency.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of "Clermontes" in your impression of this date contains some true, mixed up with a good many false positions, and as his errors lie at the bottom of much of the nonsense spoken and written upon finance, I think it worth writing to correct them.

His first noticeable error arises from his not knowing the meaning of the word *value*, and that I am right in so asserting is evident from his talking of "*intrinsic* value."

Now, value is the quantity of other commodities which can be obtained in exchange for a given commodity, and price is simply value measured in money.

The value of a coat measured in boots may be four pairs, and if the coat is worth $28, (say in gold,) each pair of boots is worth $7—*i. e.*, its value measured in gold is $7, and the value of the quantity of gold of the mint standard of fineness, which will *weigh* $7, is one pair of boots.

Now, *intrinsic* means something inherent in the thing spoken of. Value relates exclusively to a comparison between it and something else. To talk, therefore, of intrinsic value, is like talking of white blackness, heavy lightness, liquid solidity, true falsehood, or any other absolutely verbal contradiction. Again, to speak of speculation which seeks association and combination as wicked, shows the writer to be innocent of the meaning of the terms he uses. Let us suppose a number of persons to believe there is going to be a very bad harvest, and that they thereupon "associate and combine together" to buy up all the flour they can purchase by their combined capital and credit. If their anticipations are correct, they make a large profit, and have at the same time saved the country from famine. Was their association and combination for the flour speculation wicked?

The financial blunders by Congress may be summed up as follows:

1. Tampering with the currency. A measure not only unnecessary, but which more than trebled the burden of the war.
2. Contracting loans, in some cases unnecessarily and nearly always unwisely.
3. Fettering trade by absurd restrictions called "protection," whereby the burdens of taxation are multiplied tenfold and the entire labor of the country rendered less productive.
4. The absurd interference with free trade in banking, known as the National Currency act of S. P. CHASE.

Yours, respectfully L.

TELEGRAMS.

Review by the Emperor of the French National and Imperial Guard.

Comments of the London Press on the Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

Attempted Capture of Brazilian Iron-clads by the Paraguayans.

FRANCE.

Great Military Parade in Paris—The Troops Reviewed by the Emperor.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

There was a magnificent military display here to-day. The National and Imperial Guard were reviewed by the Emperor. The Empress, the Prince Imperial, and a large number of notables were also present. Fifty-two batallions of troops passed in review. The city was gaily dressed with flags, vast multitudes thronged the streets, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The royal family were loudly cheered.

Lord NAPIER of Magdala was one of the distinguished foreign visitors present at the review of the National Guard to-day.

The Editor of the Lanterne to be Fined and Imprisoned.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the editor of the *Lanterne* (newspaper) has, in his absence, been sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs and be imprisoned one year in jail.

A Secretary to M. Berthemy Appointed.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

Comte R. DE MOREAN FAVERNEY, at present second Secretary to the Duc DE GRAMONT, Ambassador of France to the Court of Vienna, has been appointed first Secretary to M. BERTHEMY, Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the United States, in place of the Viscount DE SAINT FERRIOL, resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Press on the Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.

Telegrams were promptly received from New-York announcing the death of Representative STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. The intelligence has created a most profound sensation, and nearly all the morning journals have elaborate obituary notices.

The *Times*, after recounting Mr. STEVENS' prominent connection with the recent impeachment project, and his views relative to the payment of the United States Five-twenty Bonds, concludes its article with the following words:

"The death of THADDEUS STEVENS is not now a public loss. His impeachment policy was of incalculable injury to his political party, and the financial dishonesty which he encouraged dies with him. He was a fanatical, bitter and self-willed man, but not mean or deceitful. He is the last of the leading Americans who had the courage to rise above political partisanship."

The *Morning Telegraph* has the following:

"Mr. STEVENS was neither good, wise nor generous, but in his time he did signal service, and with all his faults he merits the famous phrase, 'That was a man!'"

The *Daily News* concludes its article:

"The death of Mr. STEVENS leaves no important place unfilled, either in the lead of his party or in the councils of the nation."

The other journals have articles expressing similar views.

Arrival of the Yacht Sappho at Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Friday, Aug. 14.

The yacht *Sappho*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Paraguayan Attempt to Capture Brazilian Iron-clads Defeated.

LISBON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Brazilian steamer which arrived to-day, brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult. The war news is not very important. The Rio Janeiro newspapers print an account of a Paraguayan expedition against a couple of Brazilian iron-clads. The boats of the Paraguayans were beaten off, and the project was abandoned.

BRAZIL.

Members of the New Cabinet.

LISBON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The new Brazilian Cabinet is composed as follows:

President and Minister of Finance—Viscount ITABORAHY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—PARANLIOS.

Minister of War—MURILIBA.

Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture—LEAO.

Minister of the Marine—COLEGIPE.

Minister of Justice—ALECLAR.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Wreck of the Bark Torrent off Cook's Island—The Indian Troubles in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 14.

The bark *Torrent*, wrecked in English Bay, Cook's Island, had on board 150 troops and officers belonging to the Second Artillery, all of whom were saved. One month's supplies and salt provisions floated ashore. A few blankets were saved—one for every six men. The disaster occurred about five miles from where it was proposed to establish a military depot.

The steamer *Fidelity* has gone to English Bay, and will probably return to Kadiak with the soldiers and officers until other arrangements can be made, and establish a garrison.

Capt. HENRY S. BROWN, formerly in the Liverpool and Philadelphia trade, died suddenly on the 12th inst., of apoplexy. He was a California pioneer, and for several years a member of the Board of Underwriters and Pilot Commissioners.

The Napa Valley Railroad was completed to Calistoga yesterday.

Late Idaho advices state that the Indians are being rapidly subdued and placed on the reservations.

A fire at Boise City, July 20, destroyed all the buildings from the former Masonic Hall to Oxford's Corner. Loss $12,000.

The steamer *Montana*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $363,000 in treasure, $351,000 of which was for New-York. Flour, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat inactive at $1 70@$1 80. Legal Tenders, 69.

The Adams Express Again Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 14.

The Adams Express Company was robbed of about $7,000 this morning. Two men rented an office on the second floor of No. 114 Second-street yesterday, and put up a sign, "B. F. Goodrich & Co." By last night's express train the Company received a package from Odin, Ill., addressed as above, purporting to contain $147 70. This morning the package was delivered by the messenger, who, while waiting for a receipt, was seized by the throat by a man in the office, and another applied chloroform to him. The messenger struggled violently, and not yielding readily to the influence of chloroform, was struck three heavy blows on the head with a heavy iron bar and knocked senseless. The robbers then rifled the messenger's pouch of the contents, and escaped. The package was no doubt a bogus one, and the whole affair a put up job. No clue has been obtained to the robbers. The messenger, ISAAC CROSS, is badly hurt, having three ugly wounds on his head, and is severely injured on one hand.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

His Remains Lying in State in the Capitol—The Funeral Ceremonies—The Departure for Lancaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 14.

The funeral of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS took place this morning at 9 o'clock. The ceremonies were conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the remains left for Lancaster in a special car at 10 o'clock.

The Rotunda was open all night, and a guard of honor, composed of twenty-five members of the Butler Zouaves, remained with the corpse. The crowd of visitors, both black and white, kept streaming into the Capitol last night until about 11 o'clock, when the numbers grew less, and at midnight quiet reigned in the Capitol. By 7 o'clock this morning the crowd began to assemble near the Capitol; the visitors, upon entering the Rotunda, passed around the coffin to have a last look at the departed statesman, a sentinel being posted at each corner of the Catafalque to direct persons and prevent a crowd from assembling about the coffin. GEORGE T. BROWN, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, and Gen. JAS. A. EAKEN, who conducted the arrangements on the part of the family of deceased, and Gen. MICHLER, Commissioner of Public Buildings, were on hand at an early hour perfecting all the arrangements for the services. The pall-bearers eight gentlemen from Lancaster County who accompanied the remains, were Messrs. J. M. Parke, Samuel Houston, J. S. Strachom, R. Jenkins Jacobs, James Cross, E. S. Proshes, W. F. Martin and J. O. Easton. They will act as pall-bearers until the body reaches Lancaster. At 8:05 o'clock they were arranged upon either side of the coffin, and immediately in the rear of them a guard of the Butler Zouaves with side arms; while at the head of the coffin chairs were arranged for the family of the deceased. Senators TRUMBULL and SUMNER, and the Committee from the Washington Counsel, were present and joined in the procession; and shortly afterward the ministers, attending physician, the family and the servants of the deceased entered, when the services were commenced by a reading from the ninth psalm and other selections from the Bible, after which Rev. Dr. GRAY arose and delivered a sermon of about half an hour's length. Then followed prayer and a benediction by Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, pastor of the Rozland Chapel, of this city. Eleven Sisters of Charity, from the Providence Hospital, were present during the services, at the conclusion of which the procession of friends and mourners moved to the Baltimore depot. The hearse, containing the remains, was drawn by four white horses. The route of the procession was lined with spectators. On the arrival at the depot the remains were deposited in the car arranged for the purpose, when all intending to accompany them secured seats in the train. The features of the deceased have changed considerably since yesterday; the eyes and temple are very much sunken, and the face is of an almost saffron hue. A very large crowd was assembled at the depot, and at 10 o'clock, as the train moved off, they dispersed in different directions.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the "Printer's Grant and Colfax Club" escorted Mr. STEVENS' remains from the Capitol to the depot, and a committee of three of their number proceeded with the corpse to Lancaster.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Aug. 14.

A train of three passenger cars, bearing the remains of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS and escort, reached the Camden-street Station at 11:20 o'clock, and passed immediately to the depot of the North Central Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Friday, Aug. 14.

The body of THADDEUS STEVENS passed through here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when minute guns were fired and the bells of the city tolled. The following address or order has just been promulgated by the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.
To the People of Pennsylvania:

The death of the oldest member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, THADDEUS STEVENS, is an event which to-day shrouds the commonwealth in gloom. Though not a native of our State, THADDEUS STEVENS' most earnest efforts were always devoted to its interests and glory, and his name will ever be associated with all that is great in the progress of the last quarter of a century, as well as all what pertains to statesmanship in the struggle to prove and perpetuate the American Union. The people of Pennsylvania owe to the enlarged statesmanship of THADDEUS STEVENS the initiation of the system of public improvements which has since developed the vast resources of the State, and rendered its prosperity the subject of wonder and admiration.

To his wisdom and liberality we are indebted for our magnificent system of free schools, by which the children of the poor are enabled to reach a degree of cultivation beyond which the wealthiest and most favored of other lands cannot go. As a member of the Convention which revised and amended the State Constitution, as a representative in the lower branch of the Legislature, and as a Canal Commissioner, the late THADDEUS STEVENS displayed the same great abilities which distinguished him as a jurist in the highest courts, and as a leader in the councils of the nation. The memory of the services of the illustrious dead, of his many grand traits of character, of his great and cultivated intellect, of his irresistible abilities as a jurist and as a legislator, and of his generous and munificent charities, will never die. It will survive the recollection of man, and forever live in the records of our courts and of State and national Legislatures, in the history of our country, to which he was so ardently attached, and in the hearts of his countrymen whom he so immortally honored and so faithfully served. It is directed that all the departments of the State Government be closed after 12 o'clock on Monday, and that the national flags be displayed at half-mast at the same time on all the public buildings of the State.

JOHN W. GEARY.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, Aug. 14.

The remains of THADDEUS STEVENS reached Lancaster this evening at 6:15. Upon the arrival of the train at the depot the procession moved as follows to the residence of the deceased statesman:

The Citizens' Committee of Arrangements.

The family physician, Dr. H. CARPENTER.

The members of the Lancaster Bar.

Pall-bearers.

Department Clerks.

Hearse, guarded by an escort of colored Zouaves.

Carriage, containing the nephew of the deceased, THADDEUS STEVENS, JR.

O. J. DECKEY and the friends of the family.

The Committee of the Washington City Council.

The remains lie in state, guarded by the Zouaves.

A large meeting of citizens irrespective of party, was held in the Court-house after the arrival of the escort and the remains, and arrangemnets were made for the proper observance of the day of the funeral.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to Shrimers' Cemetery, where Mr. STEVENS selected a lot about a year ago.

Adjournment of the North Carolina Democratic Convention—Seymour and Blair Indorsed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 14.

The Democratic Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The torch-light procession last night was large and brilliant; about 3,000 persons were in the procession. A number of speeches were made. The number of delegates actually in attendance exceeded 1,000. It was the most imposing political gathering held in this State since 1840.

The Convention indorsed the nominees and platform of the National Democratic Convention unanimously. Several strong resolutions in reference to State affairs were also adopted.

T. J. JARVIS, Esq., of the First District, and Major JNO. HUGHES, of Newbern, of the Second District, were selected as Presidential Electors in their respective districts. The other Electors will be selected by their districts in future.

The influence of the Convention is regarded by its friends as most happy and extensive.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 14.

The following Gubernatorial nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day: Associate Judges of the Supreme Court—H. K. McCAY, eight years; HIRAM WARREN, four years.

Mr. CAMPBELL (colored) moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on the minority report in the case of the expelled (colored) Senator BRADLEY, and spoke at length, and predicted that if BRADLEY was sent forth on the world, this foul imputation on him would be met by the sympathies of ninety-two thousand voters of the down-trodden race; that the time would come when the bones of CAMPBELL would rise in judgment against the men who perpetrated such injustice on an innocent man, and brought about such a calamity.

The Rensselaer Park Races at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 14.

The first race was for a purse of $250—a dash of one mile; the race was won by *Sundown*. The following is the summary:

John H. Davis' ch. c. Sundown	1
George Ayres' ch. f. Clara Clarita	2
Col. D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey	3
Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. f. Bonny Braes	4

Clara lapped *Sundown*. The track is one half mile long. Time, half mile, 54 seconds; full mile, 1:49¼. *Sundown* was the favorite, *Morrissey* standing next.

The second race was for a purse of $360—a dash of one mile and a half. The race was won by *Slecty*; *Pat Malloy* lapped her; *Richard B. Connolly* was close up, and *Clara Clarita* was beaten off. Time, 2:45. *Pat Malley* was the favorite. The following was the pool betting: *Pat Malley*, $100; *Slecty*, $80; *Connolly*, $60.

The Hurdle race will be run on Saturday.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was mile heats for a purse of $400. The betting was $100 to $20 on *Sundown*, who won both heats, which, however, were well contested by *Lizzie Rogers*, who lapped the winner in both heats at the score. *Julia Dean* was distanced in the first heat and *Jubal* was drawn. The time was very fast for the double turns of a half-mile track, viz.: 1:47½ and 1:47.

The track is a very well arranged and picturesque one, and the scene was very exciting, as the horses ran stimulated by the cheers and enthusiasm of the crowds dotting the hillsides and among the rocks. The attendance was very good.

The New-York Yacht Squdron Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 14.

The yacht race by the New-York squadron came off to day at Newport, under very favorable circumstances. Eight sloops and twelve schooners participated in the race. The signal gun was fired at 12:34 P. M. All the vessels had started before 1 o'clock. The course was from a line drawn from the flag-staff of Fort Adams to Fort Dumpling, out to a stakeboat north of Grove Point, on Block Island, and return—a distance of thirty-five miles. They went off beautifully, with a six-knot breeze from the southwest.

The first sloop turned the stake boat at 4:28.

The order and time of coming in was as follows:

White Wing—7 h. 31 m. 31 s. She won the prize for sloops. The yacht's time was 6 h. 53 m. 6 s.

The next sloop *Gracie*—7 h. 41 m. 40 s. Whole time, 7 h. 4 m. 13 s.

The next schooner *Eva*—7 h. 43 m. 45 s. She received the prize for schooners. The whole time was 7 h. 4 m. 46 s.

The next sloop *Addie*—7 h. 59 m. 50 s. Whole time, 7 h. 23 m. 47 s.

The next schooner *Phantom*—8 h. 47 m. 37 s.

The next sloop *Kate*—8 h. 12 m. 25 s.

The next sloop *Clytie*—8 h. 14 m. 20 s.

The next schooner *Rambler*—8 h. 16 m. 40 s.

The next schooner *Alice*—8 h. 30 m. 35 s.

The next schooner *Josephine*—8 h. 32 m. 5 s.

The time of the others was not taken.

The breeze was very light coming back.

The Judges accompanied the yachts on the screw steamer *Minnehaha*, tender to the *Idler*, whose Captain, Dr. T. C. DURANT, distributed the prizes.

More Indian Murders—Three Persons Killed and Several Captives Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Solomon City, Kansas, says: Capt. MOODY has just arrived here, and reports that on Wednesday a large band of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians attacked the settlement on Solomon River, fifty-five miles north of here, killing DAVID DRAUGARDIS and B. B. BELL, and mortally wounding Mrs. BELL. The Indians also ravished two women on Plum Creek and carried off two little girls belonging to Mr. A. A. BELL, living on Mulberry Creek. They also killed a German and wounded a boy on Brown Creek. There is a large number of persons missing from the vicinity of Brown Creek. All the stock has been run off, and the country is stripped of provisions.

It is reported that a fight is now going on on Salt Creek.

A Reported Breach Between the Governor of South Carolina and the Republicans—Exaggerated Reports.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Aug. 14.

The veto of Gov. SCOTT to certain Radical measures of legislation has created intense feeling among the extreme members, and a break between the Radical and moderate Republicans.

Intelligence received here indicates the arming of the negroes in different portions of the State, and that threats of violence are made. The leaders publicly say they have a Captain on every plantation, and the whites anticipate serious trouble.

The Governor has failed to make a loan of $125,000, and the members of the Legislature are grumbling because the people talk of refusing to pay taxes.

[The above emanates from a highly prejudiced source, and is doubtless greatly exaggerated.—ED. TIMES.]

Inauguration of the New Railroad on Mount Washington, N. H.

SUMMIT, MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 14.

A delegation of railroad men, members of the Press and telegraph men are at the summit of Mount Washington to-day upon the invitation of the proprietors of the Mount Washington Railroad Company, to inaugurate the new railroad, which is completed to within a short distance of the summit. The road is a success and the occasion was made a pleasant one to all concerned.

Arrest of Express Robbers in Canada—Several Dwellings Burned.

TORONTO, Ont., Friday, Aug. 14.

The Police of this city and American detectives visited the Turf Club Hotel and Brocton Club House last night and arrested the proprietors and several others for complicity in the Adams Express robberies in the United States. The arrests number ten or twelve, and the parties are well-known gamblers and sporting men.

The residence of JOHN BELL, on Adelaide-street, and three adjacent houses, were destroyed by fire last night.

P. T. Barnum Wins a Foot-Race at the White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., Friday, Aug. 13.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM arrived here to-day, to keep an engagement which he made some months ago, to run a foot race. The race was contested at 6 o'clock, in front of the Profile House, in the presence of several thousand spectators. Mr. BARNUM distanced all competitors, among whom were several well-known heavy weights. Having won the race, Mr. BARNUM was borne on the shoulders of the multitude in triumph from the field.

The Schooner Maria Annette Abandoned at Sea.

PORT HOPE, Canada, Friday, Aug. 14.

Yesterday morning, Capt. AL. WARD, of the schooner *Maria Annette*, picked up an abandoned schooner about fifteen miles below Pasque Isle. She has a full load of cord-wood, and "Red Rover" painted on her stern. No tidings of her crew or ownership can be ascertained. A crew from the *Maria Annette* was put on board and sailed her into this port, where she now lies.

One of the Seymour Express Robbers Sentenced to Imprisonment.

BROWNSTOWN, Ind., Friday, Aug. 14.

In the matter of the express robbers, COLLERAN and HAMMOND, who are charged with robbing Adams' Express Company by overpowering a messenger near Seymour, in September, 1867, the former entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500. The case of HAMMOND has been continued.

Minister Burlingame at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 14.

ANSON BURLINGAME, of the Chinese Embassy, ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, and Senator COLE, of California, are in this city.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR writes to his brother, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, that he will not be able to visit Washington or the East for the present. He is now engaged, or was a week ago, in public duties as one of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the affairs of the Pacific Railroad. A dispatch dated subsequent to the letter says Gen. BLAIR has arrived at Fort Sanders, beyond the Rocky Mountains.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL will not return to this city until the 1st of September.

A PUFFING CIRCULAR.

A circular has been distributed through the mails to parties in Washington and elsewhere, signed by Cowlan & Bro., Box No. 687 Washington, D. C., offering to puff business interests, political jobs, &c., through the Washington correspondence of newspapers printed at New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, and, in fact, in all of the principal cities of the Union. The circular is bogus, of course, as no such parties as Cowlan & Bro. are known to the profession in Washington. It is undoubtedly the effort of some unprincipled Bohemians to raise the wind at the sacrifice of the reputation of respectable correspondents.

DEATH OF SECRETARY SCHOFIELD'S SON.

A dispatch received from Secretary SCHOFIELD today announces the death of his oldest son, JOHN R. SCHOFIELD, at the residence of the Secretary's father-in-law, Prof. BARTLETT, of West Point. The deceased was 10 years of age, and was greatly admired for his many good qualities. He gave early promise of a bright future.

A MEXICAN MISSION.

Gen. AUG. KAUTZ, of cavalry fame, it is understood, has been commissioned by the Government to proceed to Mexico, either before or with Gen. ROSECRANS, our new Minister to that Republic. His duties are undoubtedly similar to those devolved on Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN when that officer was detailed to accompany Ex-Minister CAMPBELL.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A statement of the facts concerning the Texas cattle disease, made by J. R. DODGE, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, as the result of an extended investigation, makes the following points: First—That the disease is communicated by cattle from Texas, Florida and other portions of the Gulf Coast. Second—That such disease is itself unknown in Texas or the Gulf Coast. Third—That the cattle communicating it are not only apparently healthy, but are generally improving in condition. Fourth—That while local herds receiving the infection nearly all die, they never communicate the disease to others. Fifth. That either a considerable increase in elevation, or a distance of two or three degrees of latitude from the starting point is necessary to develope the virus into activity and virulency; and a further progress of two degrees of latitude and a few weeks in time is sufficient to eliminate the poison from the system. Sixth—That Texas cattle removed to other miasmatic sections, as the Mississippi bottoms up to the thirty-sixth paralell communicate no infection to local herds. Seventh—Medication has thus far been of no avail. It concludes that this disease cannot become general; that it can exist only with the movements of Texas cattle, which should be regulated or suppressed, and that it does not result from travel but from climatic causes.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized the following-named Consular officers of the North German Confederation:

Johannes Roesing, Consul-General, to reside in New-York; Carl Theodor Ferdinand Schwartz, Consul at Louisville, Ky.; Carl Johanne Frederick Vesein, Consul at Philadelphia; Frederick Wilhelm Henervinckel, Consul at Richmond, Va.; Ferdinand Willms, Consul at St. Paul, Minn.; Werner Dresel, Consul at Baltimore, Md.; Charles Otto Witte, Consul at Charleston, S. C.; Heinrich Claussenius, Consul at Chicago, Ill.; C. A. C. Duisenberg, Consul at San Francisco, Cal.; Johanne Wilhelm Jacknich, Consul at Galveston, Texas; Robert Barth, Consul at St. Louis, Mo.; Adolph Rosenthal, Consul at Milwaukee, Wis.; Johannes Kruttschnitt, Consul at New-Orleans, La.

The President has recognized Post Captain Kashull as Consul of Russia at New-Archangle, Sitka; Enrique Ainz as Consul of Spain at Key West, Fla.; Charles N. G. Adae as Consul of Wurtemburg at Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles J. F. Vesein as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, excepting Pittsburg, Penn., to reside in Philadelphia; Manuel de Ravira Y. Albert, Vice-Consul of Spain, at Savannah, Ga.

A COMET OBSERVED.

The following was received at the Navy Department to day:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1868.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Enck's Comet was observed here this morning by Prof. HALL. It was near the place predicted by Messrs. BECKER and VON ASTEN. At 3 o'clock this morning, Aug. 13, 15 H. M. T., the comet's night ascension was 6 H. 59 M., and declination 30° 52'.

Your obedient servant,
B. F. SANDS, Commodore, Sup't.

PERSONAL.

E. A. ROLLINS is now expected to return to Washington on Monday.

Rev. R. GURLEY, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, and who was formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, is lying seriously ill at Clifton Springs, New-York. His disease is said to be cancer in the stomach.

TROUBLE WITH COLORED SOLDIERS IN GEORGETOWN.

Last night while a colored military organization from Georgetown was passing along Pennsylvania-avenue, on their way to the Capitol, some person on the sidewalk threw a stone into the ranks, which was responded to by several shots from the Company, and one or two persons on the sidewalk were injured—one very seriously. The affair is to-day undergoing an investigation.

The person who was shot last night by the firing from the ranks of the colored Zouaves, was a negro named JAMES WHITE, who was standing on the sidewalk and received a ball in his leg. After the firing commenced, there was a large crowd gathered, and indications of a serious riot were apparent, which was checked by the prompt action of the police and others. The wounded man was carried to a surgeon and the ball extracted.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following letter was written by Gen. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, to the Cashier of a Pennsylvania National Bank:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1868.

SIR: Your two letters of the 29th ultimo, and of the 5th instant, have been received.

In answer to both I have to say, that formerly impersonal accounts as "profits," "surplus," "exchange," "interest," and the like, were required to be included under the head of "deposits," and the payment of duty thereon was exacted. Some two years since the rule as to these items was changed, and new forms were sent to the banks, in conformity with this change; since which time all semi-annual reports, received after the change, on the face of which it appeared that any of these items were included under the head of "deposits" were returned severally to the banks from which they were received for correction, and the amount so estimated on any such items as duty on "deposits" were returned to such banks respectively. So, too, under a law passed by Congress on the joint statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and myself, such amounts as were previously so paid, and had been covered into the Treasury, have since been, on the sworn statement of the facts by the proper officers of the several banks which have preferred such claims that such items were so included in former statements, in like manner refunded to such banks. The same may yet be done with your bank, on such statements made separately for each semi-annual payment of such duty on deposits as aforesaid.

But, at the same time, it will be required to make a return of the whole amount of collections, stating in like manner each semi-annual term separately, which you have heretofore omitted to include in your statement of "average amount of deposits."

This brings me to the main point of our discussion, and presents the opportunity to again state to you the rule in regard to "deposits." It is fully set out in the blank form of semi-annual returns, sent to you, and is intended to include all balances standing on your books to the credit of anybody, be it an individual, a firm or a corporation; and the duty on the aggregate of all such balances must be estimated and paid without any discount or abatement therefrom, on any account, or for any reason whatever.

"Collections," when passed to the credit of any party, have always been directed to be included in the average amount of deposits returned, and on which duty must be paid.

On a representation in behalf of the New-York City banks by a Committee of Bank Presidents who came on here for the purpose, that the rule bore hard upon them, it was modified in regard to their collection through the Clearing-house in the manner as marked in red ink, No. 2, in the blank report herewith inclosed to you.

You will notice that these collections were not to the credit of anybody, and of course not subject to draft. So the rule now stands, as it has always stood, with the modification as stated. You will further notice in the same blank, No. 1, as underscored, that "collections" made on account of other banks are especially included.

The National Bank in New-York, of which you speak, may mean the exemption of one day without credit, through the Clearing-house; or it may be that it does not credit its customers for paper left with it for collection until it receives notice from its corresponding bank of its payment. If the bank spoken of does credit its customers for such collection paper, then it does wrong in not reporting the amounts to me as deposits subject to duty. The bank will be written to on the subject. Your suggestion that duty may be paid on such deposits by more than one bank on the same item, may possibly in some cases be true. But even should this be true, it cannot be helped. Any other rule would open the door wide to frauds, and little or no duty could be collected from that source. The Government would, in that case, be unable to test the correctness of a return made to this office, by the books of the bank making the return. Everybody knows that under State laws land is taxed, although it may be mortgaged for its full value, and yet the mortgage that rests on the very same land so taxed is again taxed for its full face value. This question of including collections in the return of duty on account of deposits, has been heretofore fully discussed and finally settled, that they must be so returned and that the duty must be paid thereon. Any other rule would constitute every bank the judge, each for itself, of what did or did not constitute a deposit subject to duty, and would give dishonest bankers a great advantage over such as had a conscience, and over the Government as well. The rule must, therefore, remain standing as before. Very respectfully yours,

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

COLLECTION OF THE TAX ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The regulations concerning the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars were to day issued from the office of the Internal Revenue. They are in pamphlet form, and comprise forty-two pages, within which are prescribed the various books, forms, &c., for carrying out the laws. The regulations provide that tobacco bonded prior to July 20, 1868, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payments of the rates of tax imposed by the new law, and without being repacked, provided in case of smoking or fine cut chewing or snuff, the withdrawal is made before the 1st day of January, 1869. Tobacco in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the law may at any time be withdrawn or removed for export to a foreign country without the payment of tax, and without any change of packages, upon compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in force prior to July 20, and in accordance with the conditions of the law then in force upon an order or permit from the Collector in charge of exports at the port of shipment. Until the special Revenue stamps for the payments of the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars are prepared, and prior to the time fixed for their use, manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars will be required to have all their products and property inspected, branded or marked by a Tobacco Inspector before the same are used or removed for consumption or sale in the same manner as prescribed by the former rules and regulations, and all such tobacco and snuff when removed from the place of manufacture will become liable to tax, according to the new rate, and must be returned upon the first return day after the removal, and the tax assessed and paid as provided in the old law. The pamphlet also contains regulations in regard to the establishment of export warehouses, and for the transportation of tobacco and snuff in bond and bills of lading.

The following storekeepers have been appointed under the new Revenue law relating to distilled spirits and tobacco: JAY MIX, for the Eighth District of Indiana, Lafayette; CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg; ROBERT W. KERR, for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and BENJAMIN H. BROOKS and GARRETT W. RICHMAN for the First California District, San Francisco. Quite a large number of reports have been received at the Internal Revenue Office with regard to the operations of distilleries, warehouses, &c., calling for the attention of Supervisors. They are generally laid aside to await the appointment of Supervisors for the collection district within which the cases have arisen demanding the attention of an official of that character.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been made:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding-General of the Department of the South for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

The following named officers will report by letter to the Commanding-General and Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the South for orders: Brevet Major George E. Alden, Assistant Quartermaster at Savannah, and Capt. A. Barrett, Military Storekeeper at Charleston.

The Quartermaster's Department at Savannah and Charleston will be consolidated at either point, as the Commanding-General of the Department of the South may think advisable.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding-General and the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding-General of the Department for Louisiana for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Brevet Col. R. N. Batcheldor, Quartermaster, will remain on duty at New-Orleans, La., in charge of the Quartermaster's Department in that city; and in addition thereto will relieve Capt. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties. Capt. Hoyt will report to the Commanding-General of the Fifth Military District for assignment to duty. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Morris S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster-General, is relieved from duty in the Quartermaster-General's office in this city, and will report in person without delay to the Commanding-General of the Fifth Military District for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that district. The following officers will remain on duty in the Fifth Military District:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. F. Potter, Quartermaster; Brevet. Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. V. P. Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper.

OBITUARY.

Thomas J. O'Connor.

THOMAS J. O'CONNOR, for thirteen years past an *attaché* of the New-York *Tribune*, in the capacity of proof-reader, died at his residence in this City at 10 A. M. yesterday, aged 29 years. Mr. O'CONNOR was a faithful and laborious worker, urbane and gentlemanly in his deportment, highly trustworthy in every capacity in which he was placed, and always conducted himself in a manner calculated to make hosts of friends both in and out of his profession. He was noted for his brilliant wit, his quick perception of ideas and his geniality and kindness of heart. Probably in all New-York newspaperdom there was no young man more highly esteemed than he, or whose demise will be so sincerely regretted. His friends, and the members of Typographical Union No. 6, of this City, will attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Oliver-street, at 2 P. M. tomorrow (Sunday.)

THE DEMOCRAT.—The first number of the new organ of the Democratic Party in this City will make its appearance this afternoon. Its political course will be under the control of Mr. POMEROY, while the general management will be in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., who has few equals in the qualities and experience that go to make a successful newspaper man. Mr. HOWARD has organized an efficient corps of assistants, and will no doubt make a lively, readable and enterprising afternoon paper. Mr. WM. YOUNGBLOOD is the publisher.

THE ENGLISH MAGAZINES.—BRENTANO has received, by the last Cunard steamer, all the English Magazines for August, together with the latest literary and illustrated papers. The periodical literature of Europe is nowhere more fully represented than at BRENTANO'S.

A White-st. Importing house is retailing men's furnishings, at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at prices never witnessed in this City. This week, will sell best "New-York Mills" Shirts, a very popular make, at $32 a dozen, and "throw in" one dozen finest linen colors worth $3. Splendid shirts at $21; muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Jean Drawers, $1. Extra English half-hose, $5 50 a dozen.—*Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Dipsomaniac.

Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER, the founder of the first inebriate asylum in the world, medically treats moderate or immoderate drinkers of both sexes, and opium-eaters, either at the office, at their homes, or in the most desperate cases at the Retreat.
Office No. 48 West 24th-st., New-York.
In a short time we shall have ready for the press our work on the morbid anatomy of inebriety, a quarto of 600 pages, illustrated with 117 plates.

"Sleepless Nights."

Some folks can't sleep nights, while others can rest with perfect ease. Why this difference? Simply, because the latter use KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, and exterminate all Bedbugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, and every variety of Vermin from their beds and rooms. Then, ask for KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, and $2. Depot, No. 7 Sixth-avenue.

Patents.

MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Solicitors of Patents for New Inventions; 25 years' experience. Pamphlets of advice sent free.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Electricity Applied by Dr. Chamberlin, No. 7 West 14th-st.; will remove the most obstinate maladies. *Electrical Era* for August, 5 cents, postpaid.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS," on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Persons should bear in mind that PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS are not simply so-called medicated Whisky, but a tonic prepared, with great care, of vegetable ingredients, and a compound which will give sure and permanent relief in all diseases of the stomach and liver.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

MARRIED.

MERRIAM—FRANCAIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. W. Hicks, EUGENE L. MERRIAM to Miss JOSEPHINE B. FRANCAIS, both of Brooklyn.

ROWE—COMMOSS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, by Rev. J. J. Fabricius Brunnow, Mr. HENRY D. ROWE to Mrs. REBECCA COMMOSS, both of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BELL.—On Friday, Aug. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH BELL, aged 66 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Spring-st.

BOYD.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 13, LOUIS ROLAND, youngest son of Louis R. and Helen A. Boyd, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Elm-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, at White Plains, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 13, JESSE BROWNE, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 7 Warren-place, New-York, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COX.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, HANNAH TOWNSEND, beloved wife of William Cox, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 209 East 49th-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARY.—At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 13, Mrs. DILANE CARY, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Smith, Wythe-av., first house south of Taylor-st., on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DOBBS.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ROBERT G. DOBBS, Sr., aged 67 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ROLLIE, son of Thos. R. and Lillie A. Duncan, aged 4 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, Bard-av., Staten Island, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 9½ A. M.

DAYTON.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, RALPH DAYTON, formerly of East Hampton, Long Island.

* His remains will be taken there for interment in the family burial ground at that place.

ERBEN.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 14, MARGARET B., wife of M. K. Erben, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, State-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

GAYNOR.—At Bath, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, ELIZABETH ALICE, daughter of Thomas E. and Annie Gaynor, of Brooklyn, aged 11 years and 9 months.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, corner of Hicks and Warren sts.

LANCASTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Aug. 13, JOHN LANCASTER, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MALTBY.—In Baltimore, at the residence of her son-in-law, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, JANE, relict of the late Elbridge Maltby, of New-York, in the 69th year of her age.

McGIBBON.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Aug. 13, by drowning, GEORGE R., Jr., eldest son of George McGibbon, aged 7 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in Passaic, N. J., on Sabbath afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Train from New-York at 12 M.

O'CONNOR.—On Friday, Aug. 14, at his late residence, No. 20 Oliver-st., after a long and severe illness, THOMAS JOHN O'CONNOR, eldest son of John and Mary O'Connor, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Aug. 16.

PIERCE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 14, after a severe illness, ALFRED J. PIERCE.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 106 East 19th-st., (old No.,) on Monday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., and from thence to Green-Wood.

SHARDLOW.—On Friday, Aug. 14, ANN SHARDLOW, aged 83 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Samuel Shardlow, No. 134 East 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WESTERVELT.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WARREN YOUNG, only child of Abram D. and Susie E. Westervelt, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 357 Broome-st., to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MASONIC.—In the absence of the executive officers of the Grand Lodge, I fraternally invite the resident Grand and Past Grand Officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York to assemble at the office of the Grand Secretary, on Sunday, the 16th inst, at 12 M., to unite in the last tribute of respect to the late SEWALL FISK, Grand Tyler.

JOHN W. SIMONS,
Grand Treasurer.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Lodges in the City of New-York and vicinity are hereby summoned to assemble at their respective Lodge-rooms on Sunday, the 16th inst., at such hour as will enable them to unite with the members of the Grand Lodge in paying the last tribute of respect to our late W. brother, SEWALL FISK, Grand Tiler. The funeral will take place from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

MORTON COMMANDERY No. 4, K. T.—The members of the above Commandery are hereby summoned to meet at the Asylum, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Sir Knight, SEWALL T. FISK. Sir Knights will appear in uniform. Sir Knights of sister Commanderies are courteously invited to attend. By order of

T. C. CASSIDY, E. C.
S. E. GARDINER, Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst.; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

VERMONT SPRINGS.

This Spring, which has become so celebrated as a remedy for diseases commonly deemed incurable, is on the Missisquoi River, in Sheldon, Vt. Among the diseases actually cured are cancer, scrofula, Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, dyspepsia, consumption, salt rheum, syphilis, diseases of the skin, the eye, the scalp, nervous prostration, female complaints.

N. B.—In order to correct impressions made by certain envious competitors, it is necessary to state that this Spring was not used fifty years before its extraordinary virtues were ascertained. It was discovered a little over a year since, and immediately won distinction by curing invalids who had tried other springs in vain; and it has now gained a home and European reputation unequaled in so brief a period by any remedial spring in the world.

Its claims are based solely upon its merits.

Purchase none except in bottles bearing the inscription "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt."

For sale by the principal druggists, and by

SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st. New-York.

Send for pamphlets, with full particulars.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed on Monday, Aug. 3, until Monday, Aug. 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLERGYMAN WRITING TO A FRIEND says: "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

100,000 BOOKS WANTED—BOOKS BOUGHT.—Cheapest book-store in the world. Immense catalogue, No. 19, free; send a stamp. 15,000 magnificent English books, at our price. 100,000 scientific, history, &c., books, at your price. 150,000 scrap prints, &c., at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

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XVI.—ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.
XVII.—PATHWAY OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.
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SARMIENTO.

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FROM THE SPANISH OF
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Leter from Hon. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky, Declining a Re-election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1868.

To the Union Men of the Ninth Kentucky District:

I have had very many letters written me, and inquiries made, by my friends, in regard to the approaching contest for Congress, soliciting that I again be a candidate. I have this only in response: My own private interests, as well as my inclinations, prompt me to say to all that I will not again be a candidate for Congress. I have now neither personal vanity nor ambition to gratify, either in making the race or in being elected. I trust the Convention, which is called for Sept. 3, next, will select some other man, who is true to our Party and its principles; and I will gladly and willingly do all in my power to secure his success and that of our Party. We can win this by a united and vigorous effort, and we fail to do our duty if we lose. I have devoted almost four years of my time, since the war, in the effort to secure the fruits of the victory gained by our gallant armies, over a most wicked and treasonable rebellion, and this battle for the right I do not intend to cease until loyalty has secured its triumph, as well in rebel Kentucky as elsewhere in our land, and until even there liberty, justice and equal rights are made safe to every human being, until all have the same rights, and the same privilege of obtaining honor and place, limited only by the natural gifts with which God has endowed them.

But I no longer seek such place or position, and no longer desire it. I shall ever feel grateful to my many, numerous friends who have in the past so warmly stood by me, and sustained the cause which I advocate. With me, I am sure these friends will as earnestly support any other man whom the Convention may choose as their leader in the coming contest. Very respectfully, SAMUEL McKEE.

Recovery of Bonds Taken from the Mail.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 13.

The United States bonds, amounting to over $36,000 in value, which were stolen from the mail on their way from the Aquidneck Bank, on the 27th of November last, were found in possession of a young man, formerly a New-York Post Office clerk. He had previously borne an excellent reputation, and was unsuspected. He secreted the package of bonds at his home. A brother, living at Elizabeth, N. J., called on him, and in the absence of himself and wife, found the $36,000 in a bureau drawer, and took a part of the bonds and returned the package to its place. The original thief, on returning, rolled the plunder in a cloth and secreted it in a closet, not knowing that part had been abstracted. A few months afterwards he took three $100 notes and bunglingly erased from them the cashier's name and date. He then sent a younger brother, about fourteen years of age, to sell the notes. A clerk of the banking company took the lad's name. On the receipt of the notes at the Treasury Department, the officer pronounced them to be some of those stolen from the Aquidneck Bank. Post Office Special Agents GAYLER and DEPEE were detailed to work the case up. All of the stolen property except the three $100 notes and all the coupons on the notes, excepting $545, are now in the vault of the Aquidneck Bank. Within a very brief time it is anticipated that these small amounts now missing will be recovered. Upon the examination, the two older brothers strenuously protested their innocence, but the evidence soon became so strong that they were overwhelmed and convinced that further denial would be of no avail. A great many innocent parties, who were more or less affected by the disappearance of these bonds, are to be congratulated on the favorable termination of this unpleasant affair.

Col. ROBERT E. WITHERS, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia, concluded his appointments by speaking at Halifax Court-house on Saturday last. It is the intention of the Democratic State Committee to make no further appointments at present, owing to the postponement of the election.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

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We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders
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Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
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BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

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A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 85 flat, which includes more than "four months" of accrued interest.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connection, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
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JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

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The attention of investors is called to the United States Government Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in lawful money, which we are now selling on favorable terms.

These bonds are justly regarded by moneyed institutions and estates as the most desirable investment of all the Government securities.

They are limited in amount, possess all the privileges of the other Government issues, such as being received by the Treasury Department as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, entire freedom from taxation, and they have the additional quality of an absolute duration of thirty years at a high rate of interest, which no legislation can change. Consequently, on the resumption of specie payments, they must bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are now open at its office, No. 13 William-st., and will remain open until the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. E. COOK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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No. 5 Nassau-street,
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114¾	....	5-20 C., '67	108⅛	108¼
Coupon, 1881	115½	115⅝	5-20 C., '68	108⅜	108½
5-20 Reg., 1862	108½	108⅝	10-40 Registered	104⅜	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¾	114⅞	10-40 Coupon	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109⅞	Gold	147⅛	147¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112⅛	U.S. Cur'cy Pacif	....	....
Jan. & July	108⅜	108½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
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at MARKET RATES.
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NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

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PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent, and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were........ $2,675,874 00
Operating expenses........ 1,956,644 00
Net earnings were........ $719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were........ $3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were........ 2,030,626 33
Net earnings........ $973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 142, 188, 237, 336, 189, 109, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 568, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 185, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. McNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—OPEN AIR preaching, on SABBATH, at the corner of Columbia and Houston sts., by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and in the tent, 72d-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. J. H. BRODT, at 5 P. M.; in Greene-st., near Canal, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 6 P. M., and Elizabeth-st., near Broome-st., at 4 P. M., by Mr. HILLMAN and others.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF WILL preach in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. A camp meeting prayer meeting will be held in the audience room at 6 o'clock in the EVENING, under the charge of the Pastor. Strangers are particularly welcome.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. M. HENRY, editor of the New-Orleans *Advocate*, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev W. H. DE PUY at 7¾ P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath without omission during the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. —Preaching on SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Preaching on SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. Mr. HENRY, both of New-Orleans.

REV. G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH IN St. John's M. E. Church, West 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, Aug. 16. Morning, at 10½ o'clock, subject—*Summer in the Soul.* Evening, at 7¾ o'clock, subject—*The Land of the Hereafter.* Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Second-av.—Rev. J. M. ALLIS will preach in the lecture-room, SUNDAY, Aug 16, at 10½ A. M., and the three following Sabbaths. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Grand; the Seventh Presbyterian Church uniting with them, will worship on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEO. THATCHER. Strangers made welcome.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. J. V. OSTERHAUT, will preach at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th-st., at 3½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, of the Philadelphia Conference, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND.—Rev. Dr. COOPER, of Ohio, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Pastor at 7¾ o'clock P. M., on Psalms 81 and 11th verse. Open-air service corner Grand and East Broadway at 4½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CHAPEL corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor—Preaching every LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Bible Class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ELDER J. V. HINES WILL PREACH for the Second Advent Church, Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; in the EVENING at No. 138 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

REV. EDWARD HAWES, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING AT THE corner of Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, the 16th, at 3 and 7½ P. M.—Preaching by Elder J. K. BELLOWS, on the 17th of Revelations. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

WEST 33D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, (near 7th-av.) Rev. Dr. J. B CONDIT, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach in this Church next SABBATH at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., Rev. W. McAllister, Pastor; camp-meeting prayer-meeting to-morrow at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7¾ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject: *Mordecai and Haman.* At 3 P. M., Love-feast.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Key of the House of David.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. M. LORD, the former Pastor. Strangers invited.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 16.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED UP-TOWN chapel to let on Sunday evenings; has a good organ, a reading desk, and is comfortably seated. Apply at TRENOR'S Lyric Hall, No. 7 36th-av., New-York.

REV. WM. SHELTON, D. D., OF TENnessee, will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church SUNDAY MORNING.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILliams, Sexton and undertaker, No. 2 6 6th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States Income tax, on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 37TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 19.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bigh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 16. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, William's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Music Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A boarding school for 20 boys. Home comforts and influences; kind care and thorough teaching. The school year will commence Sept. 14.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 3 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $350 per annum, American currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY — FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' Gymnastics. Situation and climate unsurpassed. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination. Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eigth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two yeas of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL FOR FIRST-CLASS academy, $2,000; principal for high school, near city, $1,800; classical assistant for boarding school; also English assistant on Hudson; professor music for female college; lady for French and music; several other teachers wanted. All should have American School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED AS TEACHER of the piano, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

A YOUNG CLERGYMAN, EXPERIENCED in teaching, will act as private tutor in English and classical studies for a few hours each day. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PERSONAL.

L. E.—LETTER RECEIVED WEDNESDAY, BUT not understood. Other letter not received. Please send address A. A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD P. RUNDLE, of Tarrytown, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and FREDERICK W. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS STEINFELDER, HENRY HAHN and SIMON STEINFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN GRUNTAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BUXTON, of the town of Castleton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. CORLIES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. HILL, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD ROBINSON and ENOCH CHAMBERLIN, bankrupts.—No. 1,66 .—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlin, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1868.
au15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON SEELEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron Seeley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.
au15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN SHERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Austin Sherman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au15-law-3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARNETT and AUGUSTUS F. SHEPARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Barnett and Augustus F. Shepard, said John Barnet of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, and said Augustus F. Shepard, of the Parish of New-Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 2 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 15, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LEWIS STINE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Stine, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au8-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. SELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. WILLIAMS, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry J. Selden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au8-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LYMAN C. SCOTT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyman C. Scott, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 29, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
au1-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

NO. 1,361.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WENNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Wenner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au8-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LEWIS RICHMOND, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Richmond, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said City.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of COLIN SCOTT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Colin Scott, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated Jersey City, July 29, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
au1-law3wSa* No. 4 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBer having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 20th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.
THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.
Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT D. HAMLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert D. Hamlen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1868.
au1-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN K. SEYBOLT and FERDINAND SEYBOLT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John K. Seybolt and Ferdinand Seybolt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au1-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZEKIEL K. FINCH, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ezekiel K. Finch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au1-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB M. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob M. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1868.
au8-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEN STEINREICH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simen Steinreich, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 31st day of July, 1868.
au1-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE HELLWIG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Hellwig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of STEPHEN THORNE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Thorne, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
au1-law3wSa* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

NO. 1,483.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DaVEGA, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac DaVega, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 29th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM H. PHELPS, bankrupt.— Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Phelps, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.
au8-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SALOMON B. COHN, a bankrupt.— In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Salomon B. Cohn, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who was on the 23d day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district. —Dated City of New-York, 26th June, 1868.
JULIUS SIMON, Assignee,
No. 71 Warren-st., City of New-York.
au20-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND A. BENEDIKT, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand A. Benedikt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.— Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au1-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,339.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELY HOPPOCK, bankrupt.— In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ely Hoppock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
THOMAS HYSLOP, Assignee,
au8-law3wSa* No. 57 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CONKLIN L. MARTIN, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Conklin L. Martin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, 1868.
au8-law3wSa* E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CACHMIRE SHAWLS.
LACE.
FRAINAIS GRAMAGNAC.
NORMAN & CHANDON, Successors.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, and Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, Paris.

The greatest importers of Cachmire Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cachmire and Umritzer (Punjab.)

LACE MANUFACTORIES
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CACHMIRE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all three articles.
FIXED PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE.
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
CALICOES, 10c.; DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 35c.
DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $2 50.

Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Shoulders and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.— The partnership heretofore existing between WEISS & PETZALL has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of August, 1868. HENRY PETZALL continuing the business under the firm name H. PETZALL, and will pay all debts of the firm of WEISS & PETZALL, and collect all bills due the same firm.
WM. WEISS.
H. PETZALL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SHEILDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. J. SHEILDS.
AUG. 8, 1868. M. A. WOODS.

The business will hereafter be conducted by M. A. WOODS, to whom all claims must be presented and all debts paid.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.— The firm of WEYMAN & CLARK is this day dissolved. E. H. WEYMAN, JR., will settle the business.
E. H. WEYMAN, JR.,
AUG. 11, 1868. C. STACY CLARK.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	Aug. 15	IOWA	Sept. 5
HIBERNIA	Aug. 22	COLUMBIA	Sept. 12
EUROPA	Aug. 29	CALEDONIA	Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Aug. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA	Aug. 20	ALEPPO	Sept. 3
SIBERIA	Aug. 27	TRIPOLI	Sept. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

YAZOO	HODGES	SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS,
Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4, North River, and will positively leave next week.
For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1868. No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, and MARMION on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 13th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 13th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 14th, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 14th, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th, 6 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th, 3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 6:00 P. M.	

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, will leave Peck-slip every hour, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 800 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class....$1 00
To Providence, first class....50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 5:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st. on SUNDAY MORNING next, Aug. 16, at 7:15 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st., 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15 P. M. Fare each way, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, Aug. 15: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.
The steamer MAGENTA will leave New-York for Newark at 6:30 P. M., on SUNDAY next, Aug. 15.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:19 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

CHOLERA BANKS.—CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN; Pilot, SAM. GREENWOOD; WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, leaving Peck-slip, East River, 7:30 A. M. Fare only $1 50. AL. G. FOSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS
REVALENTA ARABICA
Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 lb. $1 25; 24 lb. $38.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
And all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

GRANT. THE FIGHT!! SEYMOUR.
GREAT NATIONAL DEPOT FOR MEDALS, LANTERNS, FLAGS, FIREWORKS,
And all CAMPAIGN GOODS,
LYON BROTHERS,
No. 33 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

THE CELEBRATED WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and County rights for sale.
J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

MOSS.
Black Louisiana Moss, in small and large bales. For sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 196 Fulton-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COPPER VACUUM PAN, ABOUT 4½ feet, with pair of vacuum pumps, 8 inches diameter by 12 inches stroke. Apply to THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, 75 by 125 feet long, forming an L; suitable for extensive manufacturing purposes; situate on the Nepperhan River, near its junction with the Hudson, at Yonkers, N. Y.; also the most improved machinery for manufacturing plug tobacco, including hydraulic presses, &c. The above is offered for sale, with or without the machinery, or the building would be rented, if desired, with power, on a long lease. For further information inquire of G. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York, or JOHN D. FOWLER, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—EIGHTY-THREE ACRES—some young timber, good soil, excellent water, dwelling, barn, &c., in good order, located at Smithtown L. I.; easy access by rail; will sell stock and crops; price, $5,000. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situated about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, accessible by railroad nine times daily; good water; price $5,500; terms easy and possession. WM. H. NADIN, Millburn, N. J.

OWNERS OF MOUNT VERNON LOTS not having been released from condition of sale are requested to call on J. O. STEVENS, attorney, No. 45 William-st., third floor, immediately.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout: immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THREE AND A HALF YEARS LEASE of double house, barn and acre of land, well located; ten minutes walk from depot; desirable and cheap. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

MACHINERY TO RENT WITH ROOM and power, in a pleasant manufacturing town in Massachusetts. The factory is conveniently located near two railroads, with direct communication with New-York or Boston, and is partially employed in a good business, which would be transferred to parties taking a lease. Machinery consists of power and hand presses, drops, lathes, planers, &c. A good opportunity for manufacturers who wish to increase their business without the additional expense of buying machinery, or for those who wish to start a new manufacturing business. For full particulars, address B. H., Post Office Box No. 4,581, New-York, stating particulars of business and wants.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING, SITUATED IN West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., lately used as a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with boiler, steam engine, hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard kettles, two patent ice-houses, and all the utensils necessary for doing a large business; will be let for other purposes if necessary. Apply on the premises, to JAMES McMILLEN.

A DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE IN A great business thoroughfare; has been established for years by a well-known firm, who are selling $150,000 yearly; long lease and low rent; good reasons for selling; grand opportunity. Particulars by addressing DRY GOODS FIRM, *Herald* Office.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied and furnished by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF 42D-ST. and Broadway, is now prepared to let suites and single rooms, permanent and transient; possessing superior accommodations over all other houses; rooms large and furnished elegantly; an elevator to convey guests to each floor; hot and cold water to every chamber. With those desiring apartments (without children and nurses) I am prepared to negotiate.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE—Old No. 15, Rue Scribe—Nos. 19 and 21. The Manager of the Hotel de l'Athénée, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment. Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house (West 23d-st.) would rent the entire second floor, furnished, to one or more gentlemen, without board; accommodations first-class; references given and required. Address F. M. G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, TWO gentlemen and four ladies, wish good plain board from the 1st of September; location below 30th-st. Address, giving terms, which must be low, F. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms for single gentlemen; at No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Table first class; location quiet and pleasant.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK and middle parlor, and large, pleasant room in second and third floor to let with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let by a private family, to one or two persons, with or without board, in good neighborhood, No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

LARGE, PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms for married or single gentlemen, with board, in a New-England family; house first class. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Reference required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR, bed-room, and dressing-room, with piano, &c., &c.; private table. Terms, $75 per week. No. 52 West 15th-st.

NO. 108 WEST 32D ST., NEAR SIXTH-av., furnished room to let with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET ONE or two furnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water, to gentlemen only. Call at 75 Bank-st.

FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; house first class, near Broadway.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, furnished, to let with first-class board. Location unsurpassed.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS—SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st., near Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 135 FIFTH-AVENUE—A SECOND floor with private table; also single rooms for gentlemen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, by a gentleman and wife, in a very quiet family. Address Box No. 1,212 Post Office.

MASONIC.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend a Special Communication to be held at its rooms, No. 848 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock M., to pay the last tribute of respect to the late R. W., Sewell Fisk, Grand Tiler. By order of the Master,
W. D. EVERIT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS' STOCK FOR SALE.
The senior partner of an old established house having deceased, the stock and good will of the business is offered for sale. Or the surviving partner will form a connection with a party having the necessary capital to continue the business. Address C. H. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWIN SCRANTON, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE—STORE LOTS on the principal street in the heart of business in the City of Rochester, N. Y., very near the Post Office. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the auction house of SCRANTON & PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 Main-street. A rare chance for investment. For particulars, address the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the
PARSONAGE MANSION,
East 122d-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., north side,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
Particulars hereafter.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of marble-top counter, cooking stove and ranges, tables, shades, carpets, oil-cloth, looking-glasses, engravings, screens, mahogany chairs, sofas, extension dining-table, gas-fixtures, bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, lot of hardware, counters, store fixtures, &c. Also, one rosewood piano.
CHARLES ADAMS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of S. A. LEIMERHOFFER, Assignee, a general assortment of first-class cabinet and household furniture; also, second-hand furniture, bedding, desks, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, Paris fancy goods, refrigerators, &c.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York City, the following army subsistence stores, viz:
About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 600 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.
Samples of each article can be seen and examined at No. 112 Pearl-st., or the stores can be examined at southeast corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York.
By order of
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-law to15oct

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

RUPTURE.—RAINBOW HAS RECEIVED thousands of dollars prizes for proving by wearers the superiority of cure. No. 49 Bleecker-st.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME MYERS, LATE OF NO. 514 HUDSON-st., has returned from France, and taken rooms at No. 87 Christopher-st.; can tell past and future events; can speak English, French and German; guarantees to all who favor her with calls.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
LOTTA
will appear in a new five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE-FLY; OR, THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG,
Which will be produced with new scenery, new costumes, original music, new machinery, new appointments, and the following GREAT CAST:

FIRE FLY, the Friend of the Flag	LOTTA
Harold Cecil, passing as Louis Victor	Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Duke of Lyonnaise, friend to Louis	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Berkley Cecil, brother to Harold	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Ben Arslan, a Zouave	Mr. George Holland
Rake, Harold's own man	Mr. E. Lamb
Col. Chateauroy	Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Marshal McDonald	Mr. T. J. Hind
Shadrick Levi	Mr. R. McWade
Claude Chaurillon	Mr. T. Milton
Alcide	Mr. J. Hogan
Millbank	Mr. W. H. Pope
Venetia, Princess of Corona	Miss Le Claire Phillips
Marquise de Renardiere	Miss Mary Barrett

French soldiers, passengers, servants, Arabs, news venders, &c., &c.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL
AND
LECTURE-ROOM,
BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH ST.,
FOR
BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, PUBLIC MEETINGS and DINNERS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
The above establishment is the largest in the United States—160 feet front on Twenty-eighth-st., and 220 feet on Broadway—will be fitted up in the most elegant style, with every convenience imaginable. Committees are invited to call and judge for themselves.
E. FERRERO, No. 1,193 Broadway.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
FOUL PLAY. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last night of the season. Buislay Family and the Butler Pantomime Troupe. THE RED GNOME. THREE THIEVES OF MARSEILLES, great feats, songs and dances.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Aug. 15, at 8,
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Gruss an Leipzic"	Hamm
2. Overture, "Semiramide"	Rossini
3. Song, "The Wanderer"	Fesca
4. Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"	Strauss
5. Serenade, "Don Pasquale"	Donizetti
6. "Ave Maria"	Gounod
7. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"	Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
8. March, "My Austria"	Michaelis
9. Overture, "Faust"	Spohr
10. Fantasie, "Freyschutz"	Weber
11. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"	Rossini
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
12. Grand March and Chorus, "Tannhauser"	Wagner
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
13. March, "Turkish"	Doeller
14. Overture, "Mignon"	A. Thomas
15. Fantasie, "La Grande Duchesse"	Offenbach
16. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter"	Strauss
17. Song, "Sweet Spirit" (Lurline)	Wallace
18. Coronation March, "Prophet"	Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 16,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—SATURDAY.
SECOND FOUL PLAY MATINEE.
Doors open at 1½—begins at 2 P. M.
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats $1.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GYMNAST, LEOTARD, the originator of the Flying Trapeze, will shortly arrive here. He has acquired for himself a world-wide reputation by his astonishing feats performed in London, Paris, and other large cities of Europe, and is the originator of the Double and Treble Trapeze. He has had many imitators, but no equals. He will be accompanied by Mons. JEROME RAVEL, one of the celebrated brothers of that name, well known in this country.

MUSICAL.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free.
BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on instalments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE LADY, an American, without incumbrance, as nurse or housekeeper in some good place; is fully competent for either situation; good reference; no objection to going out of the City. Apply at No. 233 Bleecker-st., near Carmine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman whose baby is five weeks old, as wet nurse; can sew on Wheeler's and Wilson's machine; can give good City reference. Call or address E. R., No. 448 Canal-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 26th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go in the country; best City reference. No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable healthy young woman, with a good flow of milk; has lost her child; can give the best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE employment of some kind or some one to befriend her. Address Mrs. RAYMOND, Station D.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant first-class coachman, with 3½ years' reference from his last employer; is a careful driver; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man of strict integrity, who writes a legible hand, as copyist, assistant book-keeper, timekeeper, or steady writing of any kind: no objections to going in the country. Address, for one week, J. H. B., Jersey City Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has some knowledge; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; Long Island preferred. Address J. W. E., No. 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man; a good steady place where there is some glass; has a good knowledge of the business, and only such parties as want a competent gardener need address, E. J. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant man who understands his business, or would see to a few gentlemen's places in the City at low wages. Address T., GARDENER, No. 683 6th-av., New-York, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged married man, who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address M., GARDENER, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young single man; understands his business thoroughly as will be seen by his references; wages $25 per month, permanent; can milk and make himself useful. Address J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SMART GERMAN, a situation; he understands the care of a vegetable garden and the care of horses; is not afraid of work. Address R. D. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN WISHES employment as copyist. Address B., Box No. 96 Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS, TO live in the country; they must come well recommended and understand their business; the cook must be a good baker and assist with washing if necessary; the laundress is to do chamberwork together with washing and ironing; family small. Call at No. 30 West 39th-st., on Monday, Aug. 17, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR ST. Luke's Hospital; an efficient Christian gentlewoman who has had a practical acquaintance with her business. Application, with testimonials of character, capability, &c., to be made at the Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—TWO BOYS; THOSE FAMILIAR with the Yankee Notion trade preferred. Apply by letter only, giving residence, recommendations, and amount of salary expected, to BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN DO PLAIN gardening, understands milking, and is willing to do general work on a gentleman's place, now and through the winter. Apply at No. 703 Broadway.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME PARISIENNE FERAIT UN arrangement dans un pensionnat en ville, pour enseigner le français, la musique, dessin, &c.; renseignements de 1re classe. S'adresser au No. 17 Clinton-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE AND HARNESS FOR SALE—AT a great bargain, if sold to-day. Both in good order. DREW'S, No. 458 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, tents, all sizes, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, wagon grain, horse covers.
W. A. CARTEL, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, 177th Performance.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as....CLOWN
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY — A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. — DUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY HUMPTY — DUMPTY DUMPTY
THE GREAT LIGHTNING DRILL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the
FOURTH WEEK
OF HIS WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
acknowledged by the entire Press and public to combine
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-DRILLED CHORUS,
THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORCHESTRA,
AND THE MOST PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
EVER PRESENTED IN OPERA IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S masterpiece in 4 acts,
BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)
Mlle. IRMA....Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC....Barbe-Bleue
BARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Reserved seats at the box-office and No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Manager....D. H. Harkins.
CROWDED HOUSES—ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.
A perfect ovation tendered every evening by the
ELITE OF THE CITY.
The great London and New-York sensation
FOUL PLAY.
The most ingenious and thrilling romance of the day,
FOUL PLAY.
Every evening at 8. SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES OF
THE NEW GREAT IRISH DRAMA
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS IN BOTH.
LAST MATINEE OF TRODDEN DOWN.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 8.
MR. AND MRS.	TRODDEN DOWN.
ATKINS.	MR. AND MRS.
TRODDEN DOWN.	HARRY WATKINS.
LAST MATINEE.	IRISH DRAMA.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
An appreciative and delighted audience nightly crowd the Hall to witness
EUGENE'S
Great Burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
And his very laughable Ballet of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
In which all the distinguished Artists of this Great Company nightly appear.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

REMEMBER FOUL PLAY MATINEE.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—SATURDAY.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT A SAID trapezian is shortly to appear in the United States under the direction of a Frenchman. This Gymnasiarque, as he styles himself, of the lowest Hippodromes and Alhambras of Paris and London, wishes to impose upon us in asking a fabulous amount for a few minutes' performance, while we have seen boys, we may say infants, in comparison to him, that were more wondrous than he is. The advertiser being a manager, would caution others to beware of his extortionate demands.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.
Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.
Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.
We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.
Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.
Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.
A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.
Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.
All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East River, will be received at this office until noon of September 21, 1868.
These rocks must be removed to a depth of 25 feet at mean low water, and the debris deposited where the engineer may direct. The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1,364.8 cubic yards, over an area of 1,222.2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576.1 cubic yards, over an area of 1,362.2 square yards.
Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of Frying Pan and Pot Rock, and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed, amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.
As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount, according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys, and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the surface and cubic contents.
All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
Forms of proposals and of guarantees can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks, should this be deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for removing rocks at Hell Gate."
Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.
Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1868.
PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1868, for
500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
20,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.
30,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in barrels.
50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels full head-lined.
Bids for Coffee and Sugar to be made duty paid.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1868.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 28th inst. for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.
2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.
3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.
4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 1, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN, MARIA BROWN, Administratrix.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Rush of Visitors—Extension of the Pasumpsic Railroad—A New Route to Quebec, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
NEWPORT, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

Few Summer resorts have attained celebrity so rapidly as this international thirty-mile pond of water—half American and half British—which our Northern aborigines, by some unaccountable process, christened with the semi-Scriptural title of Memphremagog. Ten years ago there was scarcely a shanty at the head of the lake, where now stands the flourishing village of Newport, and in less than half that time the lake was unknown to the fashionable world of pleasure-seekers and Summer tourists, or to anybody else except the few scattered denizens of the forests hereabouts, and the old craft of smugglers, who from the days of the Revolution had monopolized its still waters and its green islands in the interest of their contraband trade. The building of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal, and the branch road to Quebec, however, soon brought the people of those cities in proximity with the lower end of the lake, and more recently, the extension of the Pasumpsic River Railroad to this place has opened up direct communication hither from New-York and Boston, and the result is that Lake Memphremagog suddenly finds itself famous. The tide of travel sets both ways; the fashionable beaux and belles from the new "Dominion" come up the lake to the Canada line, where they meet their Yankee rivals and fight it out all Summer. The fight is not a very bloody one; only a sort of peacock contest to see which side shall strut the grandest and display the most brilliant plumage. The Canadians own the largest half of the lake, but the Yankees come here in much the largest force, and might easily gobble up or annex the Dominion butterflies in a body if they were so minded. As it is, the two parties soon learn to fraternize, and sail harmoniously together up and down the lake in the little steamboat *Lady of the Lake*, which flies the American and British colors from the same flag-staff, so as to be entirely impartial. Every season since the lake became accessible has witnessed a large increase of visitors, and this Summer the rush is greater than ever. BUCK, of the Memphremagog House, is already contemplating an enlargement ere the paint is hardly dry upon his newly-erected hotel. He started the first public house here, having at the outset only fourteen rooms, which have been increased to 200, with a constant cry for more. Independent of the attractions of Lake Memphremagog, which in its combination of mountain and lake scenery, trout-fishing, hunting, sailing, &c., is unsurpassed by any sheet of water in the country, this place is soon to become the leading point in an important route of travel. Two years ago the Pasumpsic Railroad extended their track five miles beyond Newport to the Canada line at Derby, where it has since had its terminus in the woods. Between the Derby line and Waterville, C. E., the nearest point of contact with the Grand Trunk Railway leading to Montreal and Quebec, is a distance of twenty miles. Efforts have been made during the last two years to get the Canadians to construct a road between these two points, but through lack of enterprise or money nothing has been accomplished. But now the Pasumpsic Railroad Company have concluded to take hold of it, and the work will speedily be accomplished. At the annual meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the road held at this place July 30, it was voted to build the connecting link, and the next day a contract was signed to complete the work in two years. When this is done, as may be seen by a glance at the map, there will be a continuous line of railroad running almost in a straight line from New-York to Quebec. It will be sixty-eight miles shorter than any other railroad or steamboat route to that city, running nearly the whole length of the Connecticut River, and through a region of country unrivalled for beauty and variety of scenery. Tourists for the Saguenay River and the lower St. Lawrence, which are becoming such fashionable resorts, can then reach their destination in two days from New-York, passing through the entire valley of the Connecticut, catching a glimpse of the White Mountains, running within five miles of Lake Willoughby, touching Memphremagog at this point, and so on by way of Quebec.

The White Mountains this season have been overrun with visitors, a large share of whom are now flocking hitherward. Those who arrived in the Mountains during the last week or two in July, were detained a long time before getting a view from Mount Washington, owing to the dense smoke which pervaded the atmosphere all along the Atlantic coast at that time; but it dispersed up about a week ago, and since that time the air has been unusually clear. The distinguishing characteristics of Lake Memphremagog have frequently been detailed in the TIMES, and need no repetition here. The new steamboat *Lady of the Lake*, which failed to get completed in time for last season, is now running on the lake, and makes two trips per day through its entire length of thirty miles. Capt FOGG, of the old *Mountain Maid*, who has navigated the lake for the last twenty years in all sorts of craft, from a canoe up, is now in command of the new steamer, with MERRILL, the popular Memphremagog guide, as purser. A popular jaunt this Summer for parties stopping at the lake is an excursion to Jay Peak, a lofty mountain, fourteen miles to the westward, whose summit affords a view, in the opinion of many who have been there, surpassing that of Mount Washington. Owl's Head, twelve miles down the lake, gets its daily complement of visitors from here, who ascend its summit, 3 000 feet high, under the guidance of Capt. JENNING's dog *Joe Hooker*, and get a view of the St. Lawrence River, Montreal, the White Mountains, Willoughby Lake, &c., arriving back at the Captain's hotel at the foot of the mountain, in time for the second trip of the *Lady of the Lake* on her way up.

The season usually closes here about the latter part of September, but many visitors stop till the middle of October to enjoy the sight of the brilliant Autumn foliage, which gives a novel and striking beauty to the shores and islands of the lake. New-Yorkers, by taking the 3 P. M. New-Haven steamer, or cars at Twenty-seventh-street, and stopping in Springfield over night, reach here at 6:30 P. M. the next day. KNAPSACK.

VERMONT.

Commencement of Middlebury College.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

This College is pleasantly nestled in the Valley of Otter Creek, in the midst of some of the finest scenery that adorns the Green Mountain State. From its observatory the eye sweeps over the extent of this beautiful valley, resting upon the ridges of the Adirondacks, which bound the western shore of Lake Champlain, and gazing with poetic admiration upon the successive peaks of the richly foliaged mountains to the east. Few country retreats are more fitted to inspire love of study and to awake the muses than this. The quiet rural village gathered around the College is just large enough to supply the wants of the students, and make *Alma Mater* the great point of attraction. This quietude and this bracing mountain air have had an important agency in developing that great number of distinguished men and ripe scholars who have been introduced into the field of useful and honorable exertion from this institution.

The festivities of the Sixty-eighth Commencement began with the Baccalaureate sermon, by President KITCHEL, delivered to the students last Sunday afternoon in the Congregational Church. The audience was large and deeply interested in the exercises. The preacher took his text in Matt., chap. xxv., 28, and remarked that the great thought of this parable is that in God's scheme for the conduct of the universe, all power, all gifts of capability and of opportunity are evermore drifting into the hands of the faithful. Hence the changes constantly going on in society. The preacher found the determining elements in this process of change, to be decision, singleness of aim and steadfastness of pursuit. After illustrating and enforcing these points in a terse and effective way, the speaker made an appropriate application to the graduating class, and exhorted them to a patient perseverence in right choices.

On Tuesday the anniversaries of the Societies were held. In the morning the members of the Philomathesian met, and forming in procession upon the College grounds, moved to the Church. The music upon this and most of the other exercises of the week was furnished by the brass band of Keene, N. H. The orator was RALPH W. EMERSON. His fame had called out a large assembly, and he discoursed to them in his impressive and original style upon "Heroism in the Scholar."

In the afternoon the Philadelphian Society, a religious association, held their anniversary. After prayer by Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D., of New-Haven, the annual address was delivered by Rev. F. W. FISKE, D. D., of Chicago, Ill. His subject was "The necessity of the knowledge of human nature to the orator, and the means of its attainment." The subject was treated in an interesting and effective style. The music was furnished at this exercise by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston.

In the evening the Parkerian Prize Speaking was held, and drew together a large and interested auditory, many of whom, doubtless, appreciated these essays, poems and declamations of the youthful orators more than they did the elaborate disquisitions of the more learned orators. Four speakers from each of the three lower classes entertained the audience as follows, viz:

FRESHMEN.

Declamation—"The World's Hope," A. E. CLARK, Madrid, N. Y.

Declamation—"The Raven," E. J. DAVENPORT, Middlebury.

Declamation—"Astronomy," W. E. HOWARD, Moretown.

Declamation—"Negro Suffrage," O. ROYS, Dickinson Centre, N. Y.

SOPHOMORES.

Oration—"War; its effects on Literature," M. O. PERKINS, Rutland.

Oration—"Cromwell," J. E. STAPLETON, Middlebury.

Poem—"The Last Decade," WALTER B. WINES, New-York.

Oration—"Roads," E. F. WRIGHT, Shoreham.

JUNIORS.

Oration—"The True Type of Manhood," H. S. BAKER, Danby.

Oration—"National Devotion," O. A. DOUGLASS, Potsdam, N. Y.

Oration—"The Demands of Society and the Rights of the Citizen," C. F. STONE, Pawlet.

Poem—"Faculty of Organization," H. F. WHITE, Washington, D. C.

This day has been devoted to the exercises of the Alumni. The clear air and beautiful weather tempted a large number of them to gather in the college grounds and survey again the familiar scenes of their student life. After wanderings through library and lecture rooms the Alumni assembled in the chapel. In the absence of Prof. JOHN J. OWEN, of New-York, President, Hon. JOHN STEWART, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. Rev. W. W. WINCHESTER read the Necrological Report for the year. This embraced the following names, viz.:

Rev. Enoch Corser, Class of	1811
Rev. Joel H. Linsley, Class of	1811
Rev. Calvin Foote, Class of	1814
Hon. D. P. Thompson, Class of	1820
Rev. J. H. Mortin, Class of	1825
Rev. John Wild, Class of	1827
Rev. David B. Tower, Class of	1828
Hon. Alexander Buel, Class of	1830
Rev. Daniel Newberry, Class of	1830
Rev. Hiram Babcock, Class of	1833
Hon. George Martyn, Class of	1833
Wm. Warner, Class of	1837
Levi D. Sawyer, Class of	1846

It was mentioned as an interesting fact that the house in which Mr. WILD was born is still standing at Neposset, near Dorchester, Mass. The frame was brought from England, and it is thought to be the oldest house in New-England.

At 10:30 o'clock, the Alumni Faculty, Corporation and students of the College formed in procession and moved to the church. Rev. Dr. PATTON, of the Class of 1818, opened the exercises with prayer. The oration was delivered by Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of Washington, D. C., of the Class of 1838. His oration consisted of some timely, eloquent and chaste "Views of Life"—in which he discoursed of right conceptions, right principles and true and noble aims. The address contained many terse and striking passages, and the speaker threw in many illustrations which seemed greatly to amuse the audience.

A poem was delivered by M. L. MEAD, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., of the class of 1855.

The Alumni Dinner was spread by mine host RIDER, of the Addison House, in the best style. A large company of gentlemen and ladies sat down to the feast. The viands and luxuries of the well-filled table having been discussed to an internal satisfaction, the cloth was removed. Sentiments and spirited addresses were made by members of the Classes represented.

President KITCHEL announced that a change had taken place in the Chair of Rhetoric, Prof. B. KELLOGG having resigned that position in this College, and accepted a similar one in the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, N. Y. The Board of Corporation have appointed Mr. EZRA BRAINERD to fill the vacancy, and have no doubt of his acceptance.

There were four members of the class of 1818 present. Rev. Dr. CLEMENTS gave an interesting history of the class in verse, interweaving their names, character, and college incidents most happily. Rev. Dr. PATTEN acknowledged that though he graduated, this was the first commencement of this college he had ever attended. In a very humorous manner he gave interesting reminiscences of his college days and the class, which afforded a fund of amusement.

Addresses were also made by Hon. Mr. HUBBARD, of the class of 1829; Rev. Messrs. SHEPERD and SUNDERLAND, and Mr. BASCOM, of the class of 1838; Prof. BOARDMAN, of the class of 1847; Gen. H. H. THOMAS and Judge DUNTON, of the class of 1857, and others. The feast of wit continued till late in the afternoon, when the guests tardily parted after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

A levee at the house of the President, numerously attended by the youth and beauty of the place, as well as the wisdom assembled here, formed a pleasant close to the exercises of the day.

Among the distinguished gentlemen participating in these commencement festivities we noted the following: Hon. C. T. HULBURD, member of Congress from New-York; Hon. S. FOOT, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Rev. Prof. MEAD, of Andover, Mass.; and Rev. Dr. E. C. HINES, of New-York. L.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Estimated Extent of the Losses in Illinois.

A letter from Paxton, Ill., 10th inst., to the Chicago *Times*, speaks as follows of the extent of the damage done in that State by the Texas cattle disease to that date:

"The ravages of the evil may be said to be confined to the country between Tolono and Gilman, on the branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. There have been losses at points below—at Farina and at Cairo—with scattering losses at other towns; but the only continuous section of country afflicted is that between the points first mentioned. There the plague has raged like an epidemic, and is now spreading east and west from the line of the road. The losses cannot, of course, all be known as yet. But, from figures that are obtainable, an estimate may be made of the actual and probable loss, from which it will be seen that it will not be so great as generally supposed. At Farina, the estimated number of head lost, as given by a citizen, was 125. At Tolono and vicinity, the loss, as ascertained by actual count, was not over 1,000. At Paxton the losses, furnished by a committee similar to that at Tolono, are put at 250. At Loda, the loss, ascertained in the same way, was 130. These places comprise those that have suffered the most. Cattle are still dying there, and it is possible that half as many more must yet be added to the number of losses. But, adding all these losses together, it will be seen that the total is but little over 1,500. A liberal estimate for the losses at Cairo, and at Onarga, Watseka, and small towns between Gilman and Tolono, would be, perhaps, 500. The losses in townships lying miles away from the railroad, principally to the east, through which the Texas cattle have passed on their route to Indiana, cannot yet be known. In fact, it has just begun in some of them; but there can be little doubt that 1,000 would cover it all when the fever shall have spent itself. The entire loss, then, to the State of Illinois cannot much over 3,000 head of cattle—a great majority of them milch cows. Of these, the average value, as given by several farmers in the towns of Farina, Tolono, Paxton and Loda, is about $40, or $45 as a Paxton gentleman put it. So that the total loss of value to the State, by these figures, is no more than $120,000. This is not a very heavy loss for a great State; but, where one-third or one-half of it falls upon a single community, as at and around Tolono, it is, of course, severely felt.

The importation of Texas cattle, whether diseased or not, may be said to have stopped. For two or three weeks the people along the route have refused to let any cattle be unloaded, several attempts to unload them being defeated by the farmers. The last attempt was made a week ago Saturday, and was unsuccessful. Since that, no cattle have been brought up from Cairo, except those destined for Indiana. There being now no Texas cattle in the State, and the native cattle not imparting the disease, a limit may be said to have been put to its ravages. But as the complaint requires time in which to manifest itself, and as many cattle are known to have been exposed to it, the limit is only a partial one as yet. In some towns cattle have but just commenced dying. There can be no doubt, however, that the worst has passed, and that another month will end the ravages of the fever for the present season. All agree that its virulence was much increased by the excessive hot weather of the month of July."

The Cattle Disease in Providence.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 13.

In the *Journal* of Monday we gave the facts in relation to the appearance of the Illinois cattle disease in Providence. Since that date five more of the herd have died, leaving ten still alive. A remarkable change has taken place in the animals within the last two days. On Sunday every animal showed marked symptoms of the disease. On Tuesday there were three living that seemed decidedly better, and were feeding. On Wednesday evening all the living showed signs of improvement, and it now seems probable that the remaining ten of the lot will recover. The improvement is astonishingly rapid. On Tuesday evening Dr. SNOW, Superintendent of Health, examined the animals, and two of them in particular. They were lying down, and when made to get up, which they did with great difficulty, and only after several efforts, they walked with a weak, staggering gait, their eyes were dull and partially glazed, their hair rough and staring, their skin hot and dry. On Wednesday evening the same animals were walking about, feeding and chewing the cud, and with hardly any of the bad symptoms so marked twenty-four hours previous. They have taken no medicine, but have had the range of a large lot, with abundance of fresh and salt water, together with pasture grass and salt thatch. In the same lot with them are three native calves, which thus far show no signs of having contracted the disease. It is evident that the disease is a malignant typhus, and it seems probable that it may be caused by excessive crowding, combined with want of food and water, and with impure air, in transportation. Our limited experience seems to indicate that the pure air and water, and free range of Field's Point is the best remedy for the disease, as they certainly would be for typhus in the human race.

Hurricane in New-Hampshire.

A correspondent of the *Coos Republican*, published at Lancaster, N. H., gives the following account of a fearful hurricane which visited Pittsburg, in the upper section of Coos County, on Thursday, Aug. 6:

"It was first seen from the house of Mr. E. L. FARNHAM, rushing in from the northwest like the very besom of destruction. At this time it seemed that two massive clouds were continually rolling in together with terrible velocity, creating a hissing, seething sound, and, commingling with the terrific crashings of timber, they presented a spectacle truly appalling. Coming through the Tabor notch—so-called—cutting through the dense forest a breadth of three-fourths of a mile, the tornado reaches the Tabor sugar orchard of three hundred trees, and leaves not one standing. Moving on in its terrible work it seemingly answers to the most frightful descriptions of the tornadoes of the East. Passing Indian stream, tearing rocks from their beds, tossing them high in the air, it next reaches Mr. FARNHAM's timber land, laying waste full one hundred acres of strong maples and towering elms. Continuing on along the northern line of Mr. BALDWIN's and Mr. YOUNG's, cutting its road now about one-half mile in width, demolishing everything with which it comes in contact, passing over the southwest side of the Fletcher Mountains, leaving striking evidence of its havoc upon the dwelling-house of Mr. WASHBURN, the current turns northward and sweeps through the entire sugar orchard of E. C. ALDRICH. The inhabitants of the Fletcher Mills, hearing the 'noise as of a mighty rushing winds,' look out to the north, yea, into the opening jaws of this sweeping monster, then realize the terrible fact that they must await and bide his coming. Escape is impossible. On it rushes, whirling, roaring, thundering, scattering fences, overturning stone walls and raising huge boulders from their earthy beds. One moment more of such tremendous power and the whole settlement must invariably be a mere wreck of drifting, floating atoms. The suspense is momentary. Passing in a northerly direction it strikes the end of a barn, tearing, as if but spiders' webs, the strong timbers from their foundations; then tacking to the northwest it passes through the entire farm, bearing away outbuildings and crumbling to powder carriages, furniture, &c. And now, stopping for a moment as if for breath, it turns to the south, lays its iron grip upon the dwelling of E. C. ALDRICH, known for years as the 'Fletcher House,' rending, as it paper, the solid birch timbers, and carrying away the entire roof, scattering the now thousands of pieces over hundreds of acres—fragments of which have been found over three miles away. As the storm neared, FRED ALDRICH and CHARLES ROBY, with horse and carriage, were seeking shelter near the above-named house. On a sudden they perceived themselves raised entirely from the ground, and ROBY, whirling like a top high in the air feet downward, together with his team, was carried over a high board fence, while ALDRICH—large timbers, brick, stones and *débris* of every description flying in all directions—was taken six or eight rods in an opposite course. Nor would it let him have rest or peace even there, but kept whirling and tumbling him until he gained shelter beneath a jutting rock, too strong for even Titanic force. A miraculous escape they had, for neither was seriously injured. It next passed to Mr. CHASE's, whose dwelling-house barely escapes, but his other buildings are completely demolished. A small child was lost among the ruins, but, fortunately, was recovered, being protected by the large timbers. Now it attacks the large Fletcher barn. This frame, composed of hard wood, doubly braced throughout with birch, thoroughly built in every respect, was considered the strongest work of the kind in the county, if not in the State. The whole structure was actually moved some inches from its base ere it yielded; but the work of man could not withstand the force of such an agency, so the braces, like pipe-stems, break, the roof is carried off, and timbers twenty-five feet in length are found eighty rods away. A Mr. CHAPPEL, fleeing from his own house, was struck by a timber and one of his legs badly crushed. Leaving these scenes of devastation, it crossed the Connecticut River, tearing away in its wild flight a part of a saw mill thereon, then over the fields and into the forest again it plunges, laying low a swarth of about twenty rods in width as far as the eye can reach. The most wonderful circumstance of all was that this whirling, rending giant passed twice around the house of Mr. ALDRICH and left entire the shed part where were convened his family. The damage to very many of the farmers is keenly felt. About thirty head of cattle belonging to Mrs. TABOR have not yet been found—probably crushed beneath the falling trees."

Collision Between the Steamer Franconia and a Schooner.

From the Portland (Maine) Press, Aug. 13.

Steamer *Franconia*, Capt. SHERWOOD, from New-York Monday afternoon for Portland, was run into at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, about forty miles off Cape Cod by schooner *Juniata Patton*, from Augusta for New-York with lumber. It was very foggy at the time, and the schooner with full sail on loomed up instantly like a phantom ship, and before the course of the steamer could be changed, the schooner was on board of her, striking the *Franconia* on the starboard quarter, carrying away about twelve feet of her bulwarks. The vessels quickly separated, the crew of the schooner crying out that they were in a sinking condition. A boat was lowered by Capt. SHERWOOD, and the schooner was taken in tow and brought to Portland, where she arrived Wednesday forenoon, several hours behind the steamer's time. The *Juniata Patton* lost her fore-staysail and jib and all her head-gear, but her hull is tight. Two barrels of blood, intended for one of our sugar refineries, was on the steamer's deck, and were stove in the collision, and the blood ran all over the deck, creating alarm among some of the schooner's crew when they were taken on board, who feared that the accident was disastrous to life and limb. The steamer had on board thirty-five passengers, one-third of whom were ladies. The officers of the steamer say last night was very foggy, and the whistle was sounded continually. The Captain of the schooner says that he kept his fog-horn going, and used every precaution against collision.

The Departure of Rev. Dr. McCosh from Ireland.

At a recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, some very interesting proceedings were had as to the departure of Dr. McCOSH to fill the Presidency of the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, and a general feeling of regret was expressed that they would be deprived of his presence among them. A committee was appointed to draw up a minute expressive of the feelings of the Assembly. In discharging this duty, they express their sincere esteem of him "as an eminent philosopher, a zealous philanthropist, and a brother beloved in the Lord." Dr. McCOSH, in acknowledging the tribute of respect and of high admiration paid to him, stated that one great mission of his in America would be to draw into closer and more enduring fellowship the Presbyterian Churches on both sides of the Atlantic, and through them and other Christian denominations, the two great Anglo-Saxon races. He looked forward to the day when they would have a Pan-Presbyterian Council, where the representatives of the Presbyterian Churches in Europe and America would assemble together for conference. In his address, Dr. McCOSH stated that Ireland was more intimately connected with the United States than either England or Scotland. In the course of his travels there, two years ago, he found, wherever he went, people from Ulster, who were expressively called Scotch-Irish, and this class were spoken of as the best settlers in the States. They were Presbyterians, and the singular circumstance was remarked of them that they never relinquished their Presbyterianism, but formed the very life of the congregations of that denomination.

A CURIOUS SUIT.—Dr. LIEBY, having been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for procuring an abortion, was pardoned out, and now claims, through his attorney, Judge RAMSEY, before Judge PRENTISS, that it is not legal for the Sheriff to levy on his (LIBBY'S) property to satisfy the claims of the State for costs that accrued during the prosecution. It is claimed that the pardon released the doctor from all legal responsibility for the costs. A temporary injunction was issued, restraining the Sheriff from levying upon the property until such time as the Court shall decide, either to make the injunction permanent or dissolve it.—*Cleveland, (Ohio) Herald, Aug. 11.*

TOUGH.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: "A car wheel on the Southwestern Railroad ran over a negro man's leg, near the ankle, and, strange to say, he got up and walked off, sustaining no injury, more than that it slightly peeled off the skin and bruised his leg a little."

The Workingmen's Union.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the bricklayers was held at No. 147 West Thirty-second-street last evening, Mr. C. MARWY occupying the chair.

The Chairman stated that nothing was to be done on their part but to sustain the principles of the organization. Their own brethren had sustained this movement all the way through thus far, and he hoped that supporters would be found who would carry out the conservative movement.

The Chairman of the special Committee reported that the conference on behalf of the bricklayers' delegates to meet the master masons, came to the conclusion that they (the workingmen) were right in their demands. The matter was discussed thoroughly, and the master masons expressed their determination to adhere to the ten-hour system. The bricklayers, as a body, were determined not to back down upon the resolutions they had taken. Their motto was no compromise. He urged his hearers not to listen to any terms of compromise from the master masons. The course taken by the bricklayers was straightforward. In time they would achieve the aim they desired.

ALEXANDER TROUP was the next speaker. He hoped that the Society would maintain its principles and show to the organization at No. 51 Liberty-street that they could get along without its support.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

In consequence of the recent action of the employer masons of New-York in refusing to comply with the eight-hour law of this State renders it necessary for the bricklayers of New-York to organize a joint stock company on the coöperative plan for building purposes, the only plan by which we can successfully compete with masters which will be a mutual benefit to ourselves and the public. Therefore we the undersigned propose to organize a company to be known as the Coöperative Building Company of the City of New-York, on the following terms:

1. The capital stock of said Company to be $20,000, to be divided in shares of $10 per share, to be increased if necessary $5 per share, to be paid at the time and place at which the subscription is taken.

2. The subscription book to be opened when twenty-five members of the Brooklyn Union, New-York and vicinity, and others, wish to subscribe, so that all will have an equal chance to combine their capital and labor on the principle of coöperation.

Other speeches were made by those present, after which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the members of the Bricklayers Union adhere to the system of eight hours work, and that the foremen of jobs be requested to desist from any other system after Aug. 17.

The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—At 4 P. M. yesterday, PHILIP HEIKELDAY, 12 years old, living at No. 75 Forsyth-street, was run over in Park-row by Express wagon No. 456, and had his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JAMES McCAFFREY, a longshoreman, yesterday afternoon was engaged in aiding in the removal of a horse from the ship *Constellation*, at Pier No. 27 East River, had his leg broken by the stall containing the animal falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening WM. ABBOTT and FELICIANO MONTERSON became engaged in a quarrel at the corner of Oliver-street and the Bowery, during which the former was seriously stabbed in the face and shoulder. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and MONTERSON was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station House.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, DAVID CLOSE, who resided at No. 99 Pitt-street, while at work in the lumber-yard of J. A. SWIFT, No. 104 Norfolk-street, was instantly killed by a pile of lumber falling upon him. The body was removed to the Thirteenth Precinct Station House, and the Coroner notified.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—The steamer *Guiding Star* upon her last trip brought as a passenger JOSIAH R. WEBB, who immediately on his arrival was arrested by Detective TIEMAN, of Police Headquarters, on a charge of defrauding parties in California to the extent of $2,400. The prisoner is detained at Police Headquarters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Justice VOORHIES yesterday committed JACOB ROSSMEN, a butcher, to await trial for recklessly driving his horse and wagon over MARY ANN PERRY, a child of 5 years, and breaking one of her legs. The injured child is the daughter of a widow residing in Fifth-street, E. D.

THE CLUB.—Officer JESSE SEAMAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was yesterday accused before Justice EAMES of feloniously assaulting BENEDICT MEEKENBERG, of No. 95 Ewen-street, E. D. The defendant proved that the complainant assaulted him while he was in the act of arresting him, and he was compelled to use his club in self-defence. The Justice, therefore, dismissed the complaint.

CHILD MURDER.—The body of an infant was last evening found in the river foot of North Second-street, E. D., and handed over to the Coroner.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SILVER MINE.—A few weeks ago, an old miner discovered some silver ore at Pattersonville, Hunterdon County. He examined more closely the spot, and believing a valuable deposit of ore existed there, he gave information of the fact to parties in New-York. Mining operations have already commenced, and land in the vicinity raised considerably in value.

TROTTING MATCH.—A trotting match was held at Waverley on Thursday, for $1,000. Only two horses started, Mr. STINGEL's *Harlem Billy*, and Mr. OSTER's *Charles*. The first heat was won by *Harlem Billy*, so were the second and third heats. The time run was 3:22, 3:23½ and 3:12. The stakes were handed over to Mr. STINGEL.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named PATRICK CONLON was run over near Summit yesterday, by a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Both legs were cut off, his head smashed in, and his arms terribly mutilated. He was about twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

BOY DROWNED.—A little boy named ROBINSON, aged eight, whose father resides in Orange, was drowned yesterday while bathing with a younger brother, at the Orange-street crossing of the Morris Canal, Newark.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. GEORGE WORN fell yesterday forenoon from the second-story window of the Third Ward School-house, Newark. Her leg is badly broken, and it is feared amputation will have to be resorted to.

A NEW CAR.—A new car, to be placed on the Erie Railroad, is to cost $20,000. It will be divided into three compartments—a drawing-room in the centre, sleeping apartments at one end, and a regular day-coach compartment at the other.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Mr. DRAKE, tobacconist, was brought before the United States Commissioners at Newark yesterday, charged with conspiring to defraud the Revenue Department by false returns. Decision was reserved.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅞ for money, and 94 for account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

Illinois Central Railway Shares	92
Erie Railway Shares	36
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	39

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 14—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds, 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 14—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The usual circulars issued under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association contain the following statistics and remarks on the Cotton market for the week: The total sales up to last evening foot up 89,000 bales, of which number 15,000 were taken by exporters, and 5,000 on speculation. The market during the week has been variable, and toward the close, firmer and more active; and the quotations on American descriptions as compared with last week, show an advance of fully ⅛d ℔ lb. The following are the authorized quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Middling Uplands	10d.	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.	9⅞d.

The market this morning opened firm, and the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard amounts to 577,000 bales, whereof 240,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opened quiet at the following figures: Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat 12s. 8d. ℔ cental for White California. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 60s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 10½d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14—11:20 A. M.

Sugar, 36s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, duty paid. Sperm Oil, £90; Whale Oil, £36; Linseed Oil, £32 15s., ℔ ton. Linseed, 64s. ℔ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14—1:20 P. M.

Consols are unchanged.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 71¾.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have advanced to 92¾.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 14—1:20 P. M.

Advices from Manchester are favorable; the market for goods and yarns is firmer, at better prices.

The stock of cotton afloat en route to this port is 716,000 bales, of which 7,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy but quotations are unaltered.

Lard is quiet and declined 3d.; the last sales were made at 66s. ℔ cwt.

Common Resin has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 5s. 3d.

TURPENTINE—27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Spirits.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 14.

PETROLEUM—52f for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money, 94⅛@94¼ for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	92½
Erie Railway Shares	36
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	38½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 14.

United States Bonds, 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 14—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer and active, but not quotably higher. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, having exceeded the noon estimate by 3,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is easier; last sales at 35s. ℔ qr. Red Western Wheat is scarce; No. 2 is quoted at 10s. 3d. Peas have advanced to 47s. ℔ qr.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull but unchanged; Eastern prime Mess 75s. ℔ bbl. Bacon has advanced to 50s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 5¼d. ℔ gallon; Spirits steady at previous prices. Other quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14—5 P. M.

All articles of Produce in this market are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 14—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet; Standard White, 52f.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

By the regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, published yesterday over the signature of its officers, it is shown that the flow of specie to the bank still continues. The amount of bullion in vault is fully 34,000,000f. greater than at the corresponding period last week.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 14.

SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12—7¾@8 reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, 8¾@10 reals; Muscovados, fair to good refining dull, 7@7½ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed, dull, 4½ reals; Muscovado or Common firm, 6 reals. LARD firm, 19@20. HAMS—Common Salted, 19; Sugar Cured, 22. HOOPS—Long Shaved, 40; Short Shaved, 50. LUMBER—White Pine, $20; Yellow, $26. Exchange on London, 11@11½ premium; United States, in currency, long sight, 32@31 discount; short sight, 30¼@29½ discount; Gold Exchange, United States, long sight, par@½ premium.; do. short sight, 1½@2 premium. FREIGHTS firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Flour 2,200 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12c. on Corn, 8c. on Oats to New-York; 10½c. on Corn, 7c. on Oats to Albany and Troy. FLOUR active; sales 15,000 bbls. City Ground Spring, $10; Western, do., $9@$10 25; Western Bakers', $10@$10 75, and Western White, $12. RYE FLOUR nominal at $9 25. WHEAT—Stock light; sales 4,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 and 7,800 bushels Amber Michigan at about $2 25, and 6,000 bushels new No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 93. CORN firm; sales 7,800 bushels Toledo at $1 09 and 32,000 bushels Western Sound at $1 10 and cargo No. 1 do. to arrive at $1 10. OATS quiet and lower; sales 10,000 bushels New Western at 67c., and 35,000 bushels at 65c., and 10,000 bushels Old at 70c. BARLEY—Speculative; sales only on private terms. SEEDS firm. LARD unchanged. PORK unchanged.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active and declined 2c.@3c. New No. 1 quiet, buyers alone; sales this afternoon at $1 68, seller, August. CORN in fair demand and declined 2c.; No. 1, $1@$1 0¼; No. 2, 99c.@99½c. OATS easier and in fair demand; sales at 58½c. RYE in good demand at $1 33@$1 36½. WHISKY dull, in bond, at 60c. MESS PORK quiet and steady, at $28 25@$28 50. LARD firm, at 18c.@18½c. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing. Cattle Market very dull. Extra fat Steers nominal, at $6 75@$7; first class shipping, $5 25@$6 50. LIVE HOGS, common, lower, at $8 75@$9; good, in fair demand, $9 50@$9 80; choice heavy, scarce and nominal, at $10@$10 20. RECEIPTS to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 117,000 bushels Oats, 42,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls. Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 150,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 3,800. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 4½c., active.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull at $6 25@$7 for Superfine; $7 50@$8 25 for Extra. WHEAT heavy at $2 26@$2 35 for Fancy and White, and $2@$2 30 for Prime to Choice White; Spring Wheat unchanged. CORN dull at 92c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow, and 96c.@$1 01 for White. OATS easier at 54c.@57c. RYE closed advancing at $1 30@$1 34. PORK quiet at $30 for New Mess. BULK MEATS—15½c. for Dry Salt Clear Sides. BACON easier at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 19½c.@20c. for keg. WHISKY heavy at $1 35. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and firm; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club in car lots at $2 20, and 720 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 05, and White Canada at $2 65. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 10@$1 11, and 3,400 bushels slightly warm, at $1 09. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—36,500 bushels Corn, and 1,169,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,500 bushels Wheat, 18,300 bushels Corn, and 1,466,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—The market is dull; Middlings nominally 29c.; sales, 1 new bale, classing with Middlings, weight 560 lbs., at 34½c., for Liverpool; receipts, 18 bales; sales of the week, 123 bales; receipts 64 bales; net, 8 bales; total, 185 bales. Exports, New-York, 177 bales; stock, 1,526 bales. Sterling Exchange and New-York sight drafts firm and unchanged. Gold, 46½c. CUBA SUGAR—Nos. 12 and 13, 12¾c.@13½c. MOLASSES nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominal; Superfine, $8 50@$8 75; Choice, $11@$14. CORN, $1 10@$1 15; stock light. OATS dull at 65c.@67c. HAY $26@$27 from store; none on the landing. BRAN, $1 25; stock light. PORK, $31. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. LARD firm at 18c.@21½c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR firm; Family, $10@$10 25. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice, $2 10; CORN firmer; Ear, 93c.@94c.; Shelled, 96c.@97c. OATS firmer; No. 1 held at 60c.; buyers 55c.@57c. RYE quiet and unchanged. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO in fair demand; sales of trash and Lugs at $6 50@$10 50; Leaf, $10 75@$27 50. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $28 75@$30. BULK MEATS, 12½c.@14½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD held at 18½c.@19c. BUTTER steady at 36c.@38c. Gold, 47, buying.

TOLEDO, Friday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—White Michigan, $2 23@$2 24; White Wabash, $2 52; Amber Illinois, $2 22; Amber Michigan, $2 16@$2 17; No. 1, Red, $2 12½; No. 2 Spring, $1 80. CORN declined ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 05@$1 05½; Michigan, $1 05; Yellow, $1 07. OATS declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 57c.@58c.; No. 2, 56. RYE advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 42. BARLEY—No. 1 State, 40c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 29½c.@30c.; Middling Orleans, 31c. PETROLEUM unsettled. SEEDS unchanged. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 50. WHEAT steady and in demand for Prime; others dull; sales 3,000 bushels Good and Prime Red at $2 35@$2 50; White, $2 68. RYE steady at $1 60@$1 65. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bushels New Yellow at $1 30; Mixed Western, $1 25. OATS dull and lower; New, 80c.; Old, 85c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY active; Common, in bond, 70c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 14.

Sales 79 hhds. Tobacco, Lugs, to Medium Leaf, at $7 25@$14 25; cutting, $22 50. Superfine Flour, $7. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 20. CORN in bulk, 90c. OATS, 45c.@48c., in bulk. MESS PORK, 29c. LARD, 18½c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Fair Sides, 17¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1 30.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Sales 140 bales reported on the basis of 28½c.; Low Middlings, holders generally refuse this rate; Receipts, 1 bale; exports none; receipts of the week, 9 bales; sales, 270 bales; exports, coastwise, 253 bales; foreign, 9 bales; stock, 3,847. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, but, as a general rule, are not favorable.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 14.

FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT closed advancing; No. 1, $1 90; No. 2, $1 79. OATS firmer at 56c. for No. 2. CORN unsettled at $1 02. RECEIPTS to-day—500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Nominal; receipts of the week, 57 bales; exports, 39 bales; stock, 32 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$7 50 ℔ barrel. WHEAT not quoted. CORN, 80c. ℔ bushel. OATS, 57c. ℔ bushel. MESS PORK, $30 50. LARD, 19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON steady; nominally 29c.@29½c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT—Prime firm; Red sold at $2 70@$2 77. CORN firm; White $1 25@$1 20. OATS dull at 85c.@90c. RYE firm at $1 50. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—The market is firm but quiet; Middlings, 28¾c.@29c. No sales. Receipts, 79 bales; receipts of the week, 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 292 bales; stock, 1,938 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41c.; New-York casks, 42c. RESINS—Lower grades active and in better demand; Strained, $2 10; No. 2, $2 20. TAR advanced 25c., and firm at $3 25.

GALVESTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Receipts, 55 bales; exports, none; stock, 228 bales; sales none; Good Ordinary, 15c. in coin.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 292 bales; stock, 1,938 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—The market is unchanged, and quotations are nominal; sales 10 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 564 bales; sales, 160 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,882 bales: stock, 2,233 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 147⅞.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES.
New patterns for this season, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
LACE CURTAINS.
New styles for Fall of 1868, received by G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement]
FURNITURE.
First class, at reasonable prices, at KELTY'S, No. 661 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets...... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 16 | Gov. Island. 6 05 | Hell Gate.... 7 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Barks Sunshine, Wales, Aspinwall, W. Nelson, Jr.; Julia Ann, (Br.,) Baker, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Brigs Ponvert, Handy, Gibraltar for orders, Thompson & Hunter; Bachelor, (Br.,) Stickney, St. Andrew's, N. B., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Augusta, (N. G.,) Hasse, Vigo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Jas. Murchie, (Br.,) Coffin, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Volant, (Br.,) Ganion, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer.

Schooners Sarah Bankes, Swinerton, Maranham and market, L. E. Amsinck; Atlantic, (Br.,) Davison, Hantsport, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore, A. Abbott; America, Reynolds, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson; Elva, (Br.,) Culver, Eleuthera, J. Eneas; J. H. Burnett, Crowley, Chelsea, Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Narva, (Br.,) Nisbit, Key West, 6 ds., in ballast to International Telegraph Company. The Nereus has been engaged for the last two months in laying the new telegraph cable between Key West and Havana; she will take in a supply of coal and proceed to England.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London July 26, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and 427 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug. 13, off Nantucket lightship, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Kenilworth, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Juan F. Pearson, (Arg.,) Morse, Buenos Ayres June 19, and Montevideo 20th, with hides, &c., to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the equator July 14, in lon. 41 30. Aug. 12, 16 miles S. E. of Barnegat, spoke a small vessel, bottom up, and next day, 20 miles S. E. of the Highlands, saw two lots of spars, a lower mast and yards.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar and molasses and 7 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had squally weather in the Gulf Stream, otherwise S. W. winds.

Bark F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Fibaro, Liverpool 52 ds., with coal to Parmelee Bros.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Has had light W. and S. W. winds, with rain and fogs, the entire passage.

Brig Velocity, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash. Has had light S. W. winds first part of passage; Aug. 11, had heavy squalls from S. and N.

Brig Geo. Downs, Lanfare, of and from Barbados, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had light southerly winds the entire passage, and been 13 ds. north of Bermuda; Aug. 4, lat. 28 50, lon. 71 12, spoke brig Luna, steering south; left in port bark Mayflower disch'g.

Brig Haidee, West, of and from Kingston, Jam., July 23, via Old Harbor 26th, with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has had light N. W. winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. north of Hatteras; left in port brig Ballot-box, for New-York via Milk River, to sail July 24.

Brig Mary Ann, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) McKay, Leghorn June 1, with marble, rags, &c., to Wm. Pate—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 1. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Harvest Queen, Scholtz, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, and 15 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Durfee, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Fowler & Jova. Has had light, variable winds during the entire passage.

Brig Isola, Leach, St. Louis, W. C. A., 34 ds., with peanuts to B. P. Sherman.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 13 ds., with sperm oil and old metal and 1 passenger to Bishop Bro. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Mathilde, (N. G.,) Jacobsen, Hong Kong April 9, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier May 7, Cape of Good Hope June 18, and crossed the equator July 7, in lon. 32.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Williams, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Rice, (of Baltimore,) Townsend, Manzanilla 23 ds., with palm leaf and wood to Edmiston Bros. Schr. New Dominion sailed for New-York July 24.

Brig Orwarodd, (Norw.,) Aga, Rio Janeiro June 27, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Lookout, (of Portland,) Purkis, Guadaloupe 12 ds., with sugar to H. Vatable & Sons. Sld. in co. with schr. Luisita, for Turk's Island, to load salt for Bridgeport. Aug. 12, spoke schr. Clifford, on a whaling cruise, with 280 bbls. sperm and 80 black fish oil, last from St. Vincent, who reports the loss of Capt. Cook, of whaling schr. J. H. Dyer, of Provincetown, being pulled out of his boat by a black fish on or about Aug. 1. The L. has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Collins, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds south of lat. 35, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light N. and W. winds.

Schr. J. H. Anger, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, Sierra Leone 38 ds., with hides and ginger and 2 passengers to A. Abbott & Co. Had light westerly winds the first part of the passage, and squally weather with rain since; has been 13 ds. north of Bermuda.

Schr. A. F. Ames, (of Rockland,) Whitmore, New-Orleans 18 ds., with walnut wood to Wm. S. Brown. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Edward Slade, Brown, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Weedon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Megarthlin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford, to Thos. G. Hunt.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw, for Newport.

Schr. S. H. Daly, Lamphier, Clinton Point, for Norwich.

Schr. Eliza Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Maria E. Hern, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Calais, 8 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Island Belle, Pearce, Vinalhaven, with stone to Gudie & Co.

Schr. Franklin J. Randolph, Gleason, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nat. Holmes, Northup, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Matiner, Port Johnson for New-Bedford.

Schr. Emily, Orill, Port Johnson, for Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Haws, Jacques, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Rondout, for Mystic.

Schr. Forest, Foss, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hutchings, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Warren.

Schr. Mary Jane, Stetson, Boston.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Munsel, Barlow, Providence.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Josephine, Marson, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Eddyville, for Boston.

Schr. R. P. King, Bivens, New-London.

Schr. Fakir, Sanders, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Neptune, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Horner, New-Haven.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Reese, Providence.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Henry B. Metcalf, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emma, Strange, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Wickman, Elizabethport.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Salisbury.

Schr. Cornell, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Washington, Johns, Virginia.

Schr. A. Denike, Crane, Alexandria, for Hoboken.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Alexandria.

Schr. J. H. Young, Speight, Virginia.

Schr. Annie Adams, Johnson, Virginia.

Sloop Blackstone, Sturges, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Enterprise, Howell, Elizabethport, for Riverhead.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light W., clear.

BELOW—Ship Flower of the Forest, (Br.,) Oliver, Calcutta 153 days.

By Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 14—Arr. schr. A. C. Grace, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. J. J. Ward, for Jersey City, and Kate Walker, for Boston.

The schr. E. L. Marts, with a cargo of ice from Boston, is aground on Metompkin Shoals.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14—Arr. steamer Jersey Blue, from Norfolk, with ram Texas in tow; ship Mayflower, from Liverpool; bark Hilda, from Gefle.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 14—Sld. bark T. Cushing, for Baltimore; brig Harry, for Matanzas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13—The opposition steamer Oregonian has arrived from Panama.

The bark Torrent was wrecked July 17, in English Bay, Cook's Inlet. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. The crew had arrived safely at Kodiak.

The ship Gold Hunter has cleared for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks of wheat, and the Oliver Madeline, for Cape Town, with a cargo of flour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14—Cld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Ashland, Foster, hence for Boston, ran ashore on Middle Channel Reef, Hell Gate, at 6 o'clock P. M. Thursday, and was got off Friday A. M., leaking slightly, under the superintendence of wreck-master Brown, with the assistance of the steamer Nereus, of the same line, and the steam-tug John Fuller, and was towed back to the City to repair. One of the oilers was missing, and had not been found up to the time of her arrival at her dock.

Spoken, &c.

Arthur Clifford—wh. schr., of Provincetown, with 180 bbls. whale oil and 75 do. sperm, Aug. 10, lat. 37 22, lon. 72 20—all well.

Emeline—schr., from Prince Edward's Island for Bermuda, Aug. 7, lat. 33 10, lon. 65 20.

E. A. Carver—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, Aug. 8, lat. 30 20, lon. 79 31.

Flower of the Forest—Br. ship, from Calcutta for New-York, 153 ds. out, Aug. 11, lat. 37 30, lon. 72 20.

Glide—bark, from Salem for Zanzibar, 45 ds. out, July 5, lat. 19 22 S., lon. 35.

Jeannette—schr., from St. Martin's for Philadelphia, Aug. 11, lat. 35 59, lon. 72 40.

Roscote—bark, bound S., July 6, lat. 18 S., lon. 34 50.

Stranger—Br. brig, from Swansea for Buenos Ayres, July 9, lat. 18 S., lon. 34 20.

St. Lawrence—bark, bound E., Aug. 9, lat. 36 10, lon. 71 10.

T. Cushing—bark, of Stockton, from Buenos Ayres for Hampton Roads for orders, Aug. 3, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, July 25, brigs Pawnee, for New-York in 2 ds.; Ontario, for do. in 3 ds.; schr. Elizabeth De Hart, for do. in 4 ds. Schr. Laconia sailed for Turk's Island July 19, to load salt for New-York.

At Barbados, Aug. 2, brig Wm. Mason, from Boston; bark Gazelle and schr. Emeline, from New-York; all arr. out July 30.

At Guadaloupe, Aug. 1, brig Iris, for Manzanilla, to sail Aug. 3.

At Sagua, Aug. 3, brig Machias, for New-York, to sail in a few days.

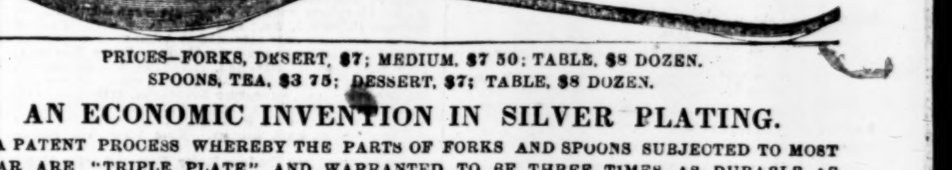
EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Hall, of the National Line, which left New-York Aug. 1, arrived here to-day.

GLASGOW, Aug. 14.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York Aug. 1, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

SOMETHING NEW!



PRICES—FORKS, DESERT, $7; MEDIUM, $7 50; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, $3 75; DESSERT, $7; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE" AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST.

TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS., AL XII." MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY G. COLLAMORE & CO., NO. 731 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ALSO, THE PORCELAIN-LINED, SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHER. A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD PITCHER.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
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ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS. COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. BOLLY.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a full assortment of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which they offer with the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most devoted talent in all the various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING AND FINISHING, they produce articles of the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enables them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

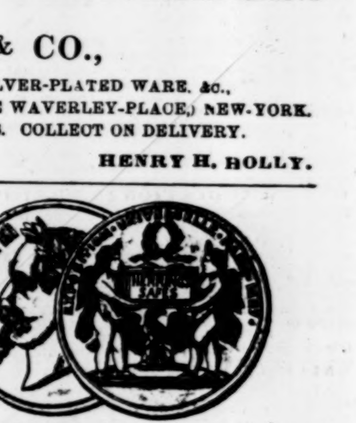
FINE WATCHES.

We desire to call the attention of Watch-buyers to the very fine Watches made by the
AMERICAN WATCH CO. OF WALTHAM,
and known as the
3-4 Plate, 16 Size.

To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fine finish and beauty, not less than for excellence of their mechanical and scientific construction, these watches are unsurpassed by any made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is confined to the Company at Waltham.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND ULCERATED toes cured without pain by Dr. KIMBELL, at No. 50 Bowery. Separate [illegible] for ladies. Testimonials. Office hours [illegible].



30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the reports of the Jury on the contest, and see the SAFES exhibited [illegible].

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the great cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

"YANKEE NOTIONS" HAS [illegible] LAUGHS in the new number. For sale everywhere.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and [illegible] Lotteries. JOHN CLUFF, Banker and Broker, [illegible] Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars [illegible]. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, Post-office Box No. 4,264. [illegible]